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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 165 BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 14 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th July	DELTA ..		8,097
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		
	DONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept. ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov. ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,, ..	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,, ..	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
22nd July	SARDINIA	6,684	MONGOLIA ..
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA ..
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN ..
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA ..
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA ..
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA ..

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination
16th July ..	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
18 h ,, ..	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi.
23rd ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

B. I sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
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P.O Box. 122.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	1st July	15th July,
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	17th July	31st July,
* Awa Maru.	T.Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S.Kamevama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

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For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

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75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Ahmedabad City	Karachi
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Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Mutra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Conjeovereram (Out Station)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Decca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
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Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
Jullundur	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
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Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.

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LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

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Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
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The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

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for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

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SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
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CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal. India (Dep. 5.).

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CURES ALL

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138124

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A WATER WORKS SUPERVISOR at Rs. 150—200 according to qualifications. Knowledge of English, Surveying, Drawing and Machine working essential. Must have 3 years' (or more) experience of water works. A. Q. SIDDIQI, President, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur (Central Provinces). A20146

WANTED—EMPLOYERS, Mechanical, Electrical, Civil Engineering, Clerical, Educational, Marine hands; Doctors, Agents, Managers. Applications invited from all quarters with 3 as. stamp, stating salary to THE ARYAN SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. A 10802

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT of at least seven years' experience. Apply in own handwriting stating qualifications, references and minimum salary expected. No personal interviews. Applications not satisfying these conditions will be dropped from further consideration. THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS MFG. CO. LD., Sudama House, 31, Sir P. M. Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. 20145

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WANTED—MARINE ENGINEER, with first or second class Marine Certificate as Chief Engineer of Twin Screw dredger; Dredging experience not required. Salary Rs. 200—10/1—300 with Rs. 25 Carriage and Rs. 50 house allowance. Age of applicant must not be less than 30 years or over 50 years. He must have a clean bill of health and must pass the State Doctor. Apply stating number and grade of certificate to the MANAGER AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Port Department, Bhavnagar Para. A 20148

WANTED FOR THE RAIPUR MUNICIPALITY.—A SUPERVISOR on Rs. 150—10—200 with Rs. 15 Cycle Allowance. Applicant should be a qualified Upper Subordinate from any recognized Engineering College and should also possess experience of Water Works including the working of Steam Pumping plants. An ASSISTANT to the ENGINE DRIVER on Rs. 60—3—75 plus free quarters. Applicant should have passed at least III Class Mechanical Engineer's Examination and should also know turning. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 31st July, 1924. W. B. LAKHE, President, Municipal Committee, Raipur. A 20138

WANTED—For the Electric Power House, Amritsar—Two qualified and experienced SHIFT ENGINEERS, holding first class certificate of competency, under the Punjab Boiler Act, must have also experience in running of Diesel Oil Engines. (2) Applicants should be capable of reading and writing in English, and entering up the necessary Power House logs, be conversant with the maintenance of Electric Direct Current Power House Plant. (3) There are at present four 170 Horse Power Diesels and one 250 K. W. Steam Engine and Boiler—whilst another Steam set and Boiler is in course of erection. (4) Applicants to state age and salary required. (5) Applications to reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1924. CHIEF ELECTRIC ENGINEER, Municipal Committee, AMRITSAR. A20141

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WANTED—A qualified VETERINARY ASSISTANT on Rs. 60 a month, hard-working, honest and experienced. Apply with testimonials, to Box No. 376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 20113

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing M.A. or B.A., either with Philosophy or Literature. Apply at once to the PRINCIPAL GURUKUL, ANDHERI, stating minimum salary expected. A 10773

WANTED.—A highly competent STENO TYPIST with University qualifications for confidential work for about two months. Apply Box No. 372, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 20108

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, Gujarati knowing, Bania preferred. Apply stating previous experience and mentioning what salary expected. Applications will not be considered unless salary and experience stated. Office Hours 10 to 1 and 2 to 7. Apply to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 10783

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TO LET—An OFFICE ROOM on Esplanade Road, opposite Rajabai Clock Tower. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R10791

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TO LET—Commodious FLAT on Ballard Estate in AHMEDABAD HOUSE with Electric Lights and Fans, suitable partitions, bath, kitchen, suitable for Europeans. Apply BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. C10774

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HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

WANTED—MOTOR CAR, shop soiled, four or five seater. Apply Box No. 382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." JA R10798

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A HOUSE on the Warden Road at Sea Side, unique situation with a spacious compound. For particulars apply Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N20149

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LESSEE or WORKING PARTNER, with or without capital for working farms, situated near Belgaum. Excellent climate and every facility. Good opportunity for experienced agriculturist. Apply sharp to T. P. BOYCE & CO., Belgaum. R 10767

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 15 to 20,000 for an Importing business. Apply Post Box No. 283 Bombay. R10784

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

GREEN ALMONDS, 11 lbs. and 5 lbs. parcles are being supplied, free at destination, for Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 3, respectively. CANAUD & CO., SRINAGAR. T R10498

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

IN the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 28th April, 1924, a dividend of 4 per cent per annum was declared on the Ordinary Shares, and 7½ per cent. on the Preference Shares free of Income Tax.

The amount of the Dividend will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, during Office hours on presentation of the Share Certificates.

The Mofussil Shareholders should make arrangements to submit their share certificates with Authority Letters through their Bankers or Representatives in Bombay, for the recovery of the Dividend as above.

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LD.
Imperial Machine Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st day of July, 1924. C20050

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

MR. J. G. CORNELIUS, Incorporated Accountant and Auditor has started practice as a Public Accountant, and Auditor at Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street, Bombay. R10755

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LTD.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (one hundred) only per share will be paid at the Office of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Tuesday, the 22nd July, 1924, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m., on presentation of share certificates, whereupon the Company's voucher will be handed to each shareholder for completion and discharge.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
MOOLJEE LUKHMIDAS,
Honorary Liquidators,
THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co. LD.
(In voluntary liquidation.)
Bombay, 28th June, 1924. 20044

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

VACANT PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND AT CHANDANWADI.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER is prepared to consider offers for temporary lease of the Municipal land, situated at Chandanwadi, in suitable plots for temporary Motor Garages or Depot for stacking fire-wood, building materials, etc.

The intending lessees are therefore requested to send in their offers stating the monthly rent they are prepared to pay for the plots in sealed covers superscribed "offers for lease of Municipal land at Chandanwadi" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant on the 22nd July, 1924, before 1 p.m. (B. T.).

The plan and the conditions of lease and other particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Special Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, D. W. C20136

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a very valuable immoveable property, situated at Kalbadevi Road, near Hanuman Lane, consisting of Pension and Tax Land, admeasuring 778 square yards or thereabouts with buildings standing thereon. For further particulars apply to Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Solicitors, at their Office, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 20116

ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2ND EXTRAORDINARY CONFIRMATORY GENERAL MEETING which was to have been held this day, could not be held for want of quorum. Under Article 52, the Meeting stands ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.).

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
Managing Director.
17/19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
12th July, 1924. C20144

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HUSEINBHOY ABDUALLY KARACHIWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. KILACHAND DEVCHAND. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual Fazandari tenure whereof the Fazandar is Vishwanathji Shamji, situate at Coppersmith Row or Tawa Lane, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 317 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1342 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1234 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 931-932, Street Nos. 4-8 and 8A and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Damoder Pragji, on or towards the West partly by another property of the Vendor Husseinbhoy Abdulally Karachiwalla, partly by the property of Maganchand Manchand and partly by the property of Ratanji Framji Umrigar, on or towards the North by the property of one Kansara and on or towards the South by the Tawa Lane aforesaid.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1924.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys. C20137

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5771 of 1922.

GANI ISMAIL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
HARI SHAMLAL ALITAKAR ... Defendant

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mouze Panchapakhadi, Kasba Than Pot Tukdi, Salsette Tukdi Thana known the "Sonardevicha Bag", containing by admeasurement three acres and two and a half gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Government as under:

Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres	Gunthas	Entry No	
101	1	2	22½	1021	C
101	2	0	5½	1022	C
101	3	0	4½	1023	C
101	5	0	9½	1462	D

including therein the four buildings standing thereon excluding from it about six Gunthas and a half of land on the South-West Corner of the said land in Pot No. 5, which has been in possession and occupation of one Vajeshankar Shivshankar predecessor in title of the defendant and which said lands are at present assessed by the Government for the purpose of Land Revenue in the sum of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight and which are assessed by the Thana Municipality under Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by cultivable lands and beyond those lands by Mahar Wada and Manohar Wada, on the West by lands belonging to one Savitribai, on the South by Public Road and on the North by the Public Tank which said premises are now in possession and occupation of the said Hari Shamlal Alitkar and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. C20005

INDIAN MADE GRIPE WATER
INFANTONE.
A sure remedy for the diseases of infancy, such as Flatulence, Gripe, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Whooping Cough and other disorders incidental to them at the time of cutting their teeth.
Price:—Annas 14 per bottle
Sole Agent,
INFANTONE MFG CO. of Hyderabad,
Post Box: 547, ... BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VITHOBA MAHADEO AGRAOKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client, Mr. VITHOBA POSHA BHAGAT, of the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nowroji Cross Road (Lower Colaba), in the Fort, and in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 4721, Old Survey No. 29 and New Survey No. 9574, and Cadastral Survey No. 1/262, Colaba Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 620, Street No. 87, and bounded on or towards the East by Nowroji Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the North by the house of Maneckji Nowroji Mistry and on or towards the South by the property of Vithoba Posha Bhagat, the Purchaser

Dated this 12th day of July, 1924.
JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys. C20143

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF THE SEWREE ROAD AND CEMETERY ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will, under instructions from Seth Shivji Devji, Administrator of the Estate of Seth Devji Khetsey and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Alesha Peer Bawa Meya and others and by virtue of the power of Sale reserved with the said Mortgage under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th October ,1910 and under an Indenture of further charge dated the 24th April, 1912 and under an Agreement and further charge dated the 7th February, 1921, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable large vacant piece of land on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land and ground, situate at and fronting the Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ten Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 14455 and New Survey No. 1/2382 and 1/2384 and bounded on the East by Sewri Road, on the West partly by the property of Ahmed Haji Joosub and partly by the Cemetery Road or Sewri New Road, on the North by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas and Motilal Jamnadas and on the South by the said Sewri Road.

Further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of title deed can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Modi and Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees herein at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th July, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1924 at 3 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 42 Case No. 17 Worli Shamboo Mahadeo Pakhadi.
Building Street No. 325 Case No. 525 Worli Road, Nawa-pada.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1924, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 7 Shed, the following goods:—

5 cases Porcelainware (Electric cut off).
107 cases Cup-saucers (Parthenware).
37 case Tin boxes. 49 cases glassware (Glass tumbler) 7 cases chimney, 45 cases crucible, 3 cases glass bottles, 5 cases braces 2 cases measuring tapes, 26 cases Dying and drying machinery.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1924.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.
Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch. Map of Heavens longevity, finance, business and Marriage prospects etc. Rs. 4/8/-. One year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1/4/-. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Testimonials highest. Apply to:— THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S. India). 16736

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, UPRIGHT PIANO BY ROSE & CO., MOTOR CYCLE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction to-morrow TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1924, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) on top floor of the building opposite the Old Custom House, on Custom House Road, Fort, valuable artistic household furniture comprising drawing room suites, easy chairs, sofas, chairs, dining room chairs, dining table, marble top tables, washing tables, crockeryware, almyrahs, chest of drawers, single and double beds, centre table teapoys etc., etc. One upright piano by Rose & Co., one B.S.A. Motor Cycle 1920 model with side car and accessories.

The property of H. P. Dracup Esq. of B.B. and C.I. Rly. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 6241 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778, Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A), 3761 (1B) 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F), and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H, and 530I. Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th July, 1924.

Here's a BATTERY TESTER that won't break. Rs. 4-12

Everyone who uses an accumulator needs a Battery-Tester, and it must be a strong, accurate instrument and not a toy.

THE "BREAK-NOT" HYDROMETER

is ideal for all purposes, and being packed in an unbreakable case is the only practical instrument to keep in the Tool Box without fear of breakage.

The "BREAK-NOT" is equally useful to the Wireless Amateur, the Electrical Engineer and the Motorist.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Wire:"Automotive." 'Phone 26106.

PALUDINA
The latest French treatment for Malaria. Cures chronic, malignant and intermittent fevers.
Sold at all chemists in two sizes.
Price Rs. 2/ and Rs. 1/4.
Sole Distributors:—
EUGENE SCOTT & CO.,
Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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AMERICAN COTTON.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 12.

Cotton: The chief feature of the week from a local standpoint has been a further readjustment of nearly a cent a pound between July and the new crop positions, with considerable liquidation and some short selling on the disappointing demand for the actual, and continued slackness in the dry-goods trade. Statistics, however, continue to point to very small supplies before new cotton becomes available, which apparently will be considerably later than in the average year, though, of course, the tendency of prices to approach a common level, based on the prospective value of the new crop, will be accelerated or arrested in accordance with the volume of demand for cotton goods in the interval, and the size of any unprotected speculative short interest that may exist.

With world interest concentrating more and more on the prospects for the coming crop, it is perhaps surprising that the recent evidence of a very poor start should have caused so little exitement; the main explanation appears to us to be by the scepticism regarding the actual value of the condition figures, while many who do not deny the unfavourable outlook of May 25th believe that there has been considerable improvement since then and point to the large yield of 1920 that followed a May condition figure of 62.4 on a smaller acreage than that of this season. As stated last week, we do not agree with this reasoning and fear that, notwithstanding the partial improvement in the weather of the last few days, the Bureau report of July 2nd will be the lowest on record, and perhaps several points below the corresponding report of 1920.

We realize that another cause of the general apathy is the poor trade outlook of to-day and the belief that it cannot be stimulated with cotton around the 25 cent level; much will, of course, depend on the prospects of international stabilization of Europe and on our domestic trade conditions from month to month, but with the outlook for another small or moderate crop, in conjunction with quasi-exhaustion of world supplies of cotton and small supplies of cotton goods, we cannot help feeling that 25 cents will some day appear to be, not dear, but cheap, and we, therefore, favour buying around this level, prepared to increase the lines in case of further temporary weakness.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Bihar and Orissa, 11th July 1924:—Excessive and incessant rainfall during the past week retarded agricultural operations in many districts of Bihar. The condition of sugarcane and jute is reported to be generally good. The preliminary revised acreage under jute in Behar and Orissa is estimated at 212,200 acres.

United Provinces, Rohilkhand Circle 10th July:—Prospects of sugarcane are poor.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatmaji is again indisposed; nay he is medically asked not to sit up long; or else he might have some further trouble. Who are responsible for his present state?

(1) Primarily himself, for he will not rest, when India is so depressed and oppressed.

(2) But essentially, it is the leaders and workers, who are mostly responsible! They visited him at almost all hours at the Sassoon Hospital! Some of them entered into discussions with him, while he needed the utmost rest! Some read out to him, what they were writing! And it seemed to the writer, how little the visitors realized their responsibility to a great patient and to a great nation!

(3) At Juhu, things were wose. There were N.C.O.'s, who called on him morning, noon and evening! There were N.C.O.'s, who claimed special attention and affection as daily visitors, and some as guests! Mr. Andrews often looked distressed, so did Gandhiji's sons, Devidas and Ramdas, for they felt, how Gandhiji's precious breath was wasted, when he was ordered complete rest!

(4) At Sabarmati, last month, leaders went to him late in the evening and again at 4-30 in the morning! The writer has keenly felt, and has told some of the visitors, how *criminal* it is for us to disturb and distract and exhaust the greatest living man by our frequent visits, discussions, long and controversial letters etc. If India wants Gandhiji, let him have complete rest, or else the guilt will be ours. May Heaven help India and spare her great Gandhiji! Amen!—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

The recent aeroplane tour on the Frontier by officers of the General Staff is considered in military circles, the "Pioneer" understands, to have revealed the value of the aeroplane in enabling the Army Head Quarters to gain a rapid yet comprehensive idea of the topography of the Frontier and to get into a closer personal touch with the troops grilling in such torrid stations as Dera Ismail Khan, Tank and Hanzai and to facilitate co-operation with the sister services now charged with the Army with the duty of Frontier defence.—A.P.

The "Pioneer" believes that the scheme for the revision of the pay of the British officer of the Indian Army and of the officer of the British Army serving in India has now been completed and in its final form is on the way to London for the consideration of the Secretary of State. The general opinion is that the revision proposed will involve reductions in pay of all unmarried commissioned ranks in order to secure improved conditions for married officers.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 600.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 590.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D. Rs. 166.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 324.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.36-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 85.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.50.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LONDON, July 12.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 1/6 firm.
Bar Gold
Bar Silver Spot. 34 5/8 steady

LONDON, July 11.

Rentes 3 per cent.	53
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 9/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—
Quiet. Little China selling.

Interest day to day loan	2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2

Discounts, Bank of England rate 4 per cent. Since 5/7/25.

Bullion shipments	£67,633.
Exchange on Prague	147.75

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.38
Christiania	22.58
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	23.98
Belgium	26.25 yesterdays.
Athens	2.3250 yesterdays.

10th Cuban Sugar 18 July paid sellers.

LONDON, July 11.

Exchange on London in Paris	85.80
Exchange on London in Germany	18,280,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy	10.215.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Demand Bills	43,600

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 11.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	23 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

LONDON, July 11.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960, £87 7/8 plus ¼
Victory Bonds 4 per cent., £92 3/4 pl. 1/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. 1929/47, £101 1/8 pl. 1-16.
Consols 2½ per cent. £56 3/4.
Bonus Paper 3½ per cent. £47 1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan), £66 1/8 plus 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £56 3/4—

LONDON, July 12.

Conversion Loan £77
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £113 1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 12.

Sovereign ready Rs. 16/0/3.
Sovereign forward Rs. 16.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/4/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/5/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/5/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/8.

London, July 11.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-11.
Silver ready, d. 34-9.
Silver forward, d. 34-10.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. China sold, Continent bought, Market closed with buyers satisfied.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 68.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 98/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1929 Rs. 103/2.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 104.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 78.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 102.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 78.

SHARES.

The share market remained closed to-day.

Chartered Bank £19 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £132.
National Bank £45.
Eastern Bank £6.
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £12 1/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 12.

A sharp advance of 40 points in old crop and 50 to 65 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on fresh buying and Wall St. shorts covering. Liverpool has been reported 29 points lower in old crop and 16 to 21 points in new crop. The market declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 11th inst. as follows:—

"Liberal covering and new buying on continued rains Atlantic."

Owing to a sharp advance reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 508½ i.e. Rs. 7 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening, Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate sellers, and the market declined to Rs. 507½, but soon recovered to Rs. 509 on Jobbers buying Bazar operators and general selling caused again a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 507¼ at which rate the market closed at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 508 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 507 on selling by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers and closed steady at Rs. 507½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 557½ and steadily eased to Rs. 552 on Brokers and Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 552½ at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra Deer/January opened at Rs. 480 and dropped to Rs. 477½ on Exporting Houses selling and closed at Rs. 478½ on shroffs buying at 4 p.m.

Fully good M. G. Bengal July and Deer/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 523 and Rs. 429 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet with small demand from mills and about 2000 bales only were reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON GREEN QUOTATIONS 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY, July 12.

Fully Good Broach April/May 507 1/2
Fully Good Bengal July 525
Fully Good Bengal Deer./Jan. 430.
Fine Oomra July 553
Fine Oomra Deer./Jan. 430

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 11.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp. 300 Bales.
Total day's Sales on East Indian 1050 Bales
Mid Americans Spot 16.95 limited demand
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels 23.25.
NEW YORK 11 a.m.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

		noon call
July	29.30	29.33
October	24.40	24.46
January	23.59	23.62

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.:—

October	23.55
January	23.38

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11.

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	16.31
August	15.48
September	14.91
October	14.34
November	.....
December	.....
January	13.93
February	.....
March	.....
April	.....
May	.....
June	.....
July	.....

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	16.19
August	15.39
September	14.83
October	14.27
November	14.05
December	13.95
January	13.88
February	13.82
March	13.78
April	13.72
May	13.67
June	13.55
July	13.44

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 11.

M. G. Bengal, "Good"	10.80
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	11.20
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	11.60
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.35
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	11.85.
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	12.35
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.20
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	12.60
M. G. Broach "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	10.70
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.10
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	11.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11.

July	21.28.
August	20.33
September	20.18
October	18.98
November	18.48
December	18.38
January	18.28
February	18.22
March	18.22
April	18.19
May	18.17
June	18.17
July	18.17

Tone of Manchester cloth market:—
Large cloth inquiry continues with importers and sellers.
Yarns—Fair request.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 11.

	Bales.
Total actual Export	7,000
Total Forwarded	43,000
Total Imports	24,0000
Total Stock	490,000
Actual Weekly Sales	23,210

Watel Twist 2/-
Printers Cloth 46/-

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 11.

COTTON—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.
Day's Receipts to Continent, 1,000.
Futures at New York July 29.65.
Futures at New York October 24.90.

December	24.30.
January	24.19.

Spot Cotton at New York 30.65.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 29.45.
TONE OF SPOT COTTON:—
Futures at New Orleans August 25.63.
Futures at New Orleans October 24.08.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 15 15/16.
Demand Bills—Silver foreign mined 67.

NEW YORK, July 12.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 22,000.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent 23,000.
Week's Exports to Japan nil.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 228,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 247,000.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW YORK, July 12.

Futures at New York:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
July	29.94
October	25.26
December	24.57
January	24.47

LIVERPOOL, July 12

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.
Closed.

METALS.

LONDON, July 11.

English best Selected Copper	64 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£9 7/8.
Copper Braziers	82 1/4.
Yellow Metal	7 5/8
Hard Spelter	28 1/4 nominal.
Carrugated sheets	18 3/4.

London, July 11.

Tin Block	224 1/4

WHEATS.

LONDON, July 11.

Choice White Karachi 49 1/8 J/A paid.
Soft Red Karachi 48 1/8 J/A paid.
Rozario Sante Fe 63½ lbs. 4 8/3 Paid.
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 4 7/6 Paid.
Australian 50 J/A sellers.
Tone:—Firmer and dearer.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 11.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 7/8 J/A Paid £19 J/A sellers.
Firm dearer—quiet.
Cotton seed Bombay 10 7/16. J/A sellers.
Castor seed Bombay 27 J/A sellers.

LINSEED.

London, July 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/Aug. buyers 20 11/16.
Linseed Tone:—Firmer but quiet.
Raw Linseed Months July value 3 8/9.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc., Sep./Dec. done and buyers, 38 5/8.

LONDON, July 12.

Business was done in
Linseed La Plata at 18 7/8 July/Aug. shipment to Hull and at 19/- for Aug./Sept.
Calcutta Toria at 18 1/4 for July/Aug.
Wheat Cargo Choice white Karachi at 49 1/8 July/Aug. and Red at 48 1/8 for July.
Indian Barley at 35 1/2 for June/July and July/Aug.

RAPESEEDS.

London, July 11.

Toria Rapeseed July/Aug. quoted £19½.
Ferozepore Real Bold July/Aug. quoted £19 1/8

Brown Cawnpore July/Aug. nominal £18½.
Calcutta Toria July/Aug. shipment to Dunkirk paid £18½.
Tone:—Firm.

Barley Karachi July/Aug. near value Cargoes Wheat paid 36.
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. July 47/9 and 48.
Victoria June 50 5/8.
Choice Wheat Karachi August shipment 49 1/8.

SUGAR.

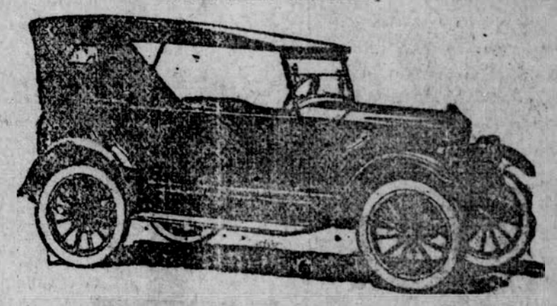
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July sellers 21/3.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 20/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 20/7 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 21.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct./Dec. sellers 21.

RUBBER.

LONDON, July 11.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 11 Aug-Sept sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe 11 3/8 July easier.
Tone—Closing firm on some outside buying.

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER.



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BOMBAY. 1, Tamarind Lane, Telephone: 22341.—Telegrams: Impact.
CALCUTTA. 111, Radha Bazar Street, Telephone: 1201.—Telegrams: Rogw.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the Statement of Affairs as on July 4th 1924—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,45 00 000
Public Deposits		20,45 94 000
Other Deposits		74,91 95 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, 1924 against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra Contingent		
Liabilities Sundries		2,16 43 000
Rupees		1,07,64 82 000

ASSETS

Government Securities		10,50 31 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 04 000
Loans		21,95 69 000
Cash Credits		42,19 99 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		5,51 28 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		32 14 000
Dead Stock		2,51 31 000
Sundries		97 84 000
Balances with other Banks		1,76 64 000
		86,97 26 000
Cash		20,67 56 000
Rupees		1,07,64 82 000

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The cheapest on the market.
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CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,
Proprietors.
Dalal Trading Co.,
73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

RECEIPTS....

BOMBAY, July 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th July 1924.

Cotton	907 Bs.
Wheat	6259 Cwts.
Linseed	7686 ,,
Pape, etc.	619 ,,
Gingellyseed	547 ,,
Poppyseed	83 ,,
Groundnuts	678 ,,
Castorseed	1993 ,,
Rice	1071 ,,
Myrabollams	638 ,,
Cottonseed	3965 ,,
Mowraseed	1144 ,,
Gram	6979 ,,
Juwar	579 ,,
Masur	nil ,,
Barley	897 ,,
Bajri	1908 ,,
Coal	1749 Tons.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

The following resolution was presented by Dr. (now Bishop) Brenton Thoburn Badley at the World Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held from May 1st to 29th in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A. The Conference, composed of men and women, laymen and clergymen from nearly every country in the world, and numbering 850 delegates representing thirty distinct nationalities, adopted the resolution unanimously and amidst applause. Bishop Badley, on his return to India, is to be resident at Bombay:—

"Recognizing that the issue of Temperance throughout the world is ultimately one cause, and realizing the critical stage that India has reached in its campaign for the prohibition of the manufacture and traffic in alcoholic beverages, this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church extends to India, through its representatives in this body, its hearty good wishes and genuine sympathy for the complete success of the cause of sobriety in that great land through the suppression of the liquor traffic, and offers its congratulations to that great section of the Indian press that is working so strenuously in behalf of this great reform."

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 13.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Punjab and continues generally active everywhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, Mysore and the North Madras coast and local in Bihar and Orissa, the Northwest Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Central India and Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

The Chief amounts.—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein, Rangoon Toungoo and Kyaukpyu four and a half; Diamond Island three; Akyab two; Gauhati and Cherrapunji two; Jalpaiguri, Cuttack and Sambalpur one and a half; Ranchi one; Cawnpore four; Jhansi and Bareilly three; Meerut three-quarters; Mukteswar two; Mussooree three; Delhi and Ambala two; Ludhiana one and a half; Simla two; Lahore, Sialkot, and Dera Ismail Khan a half; Jubbulpore three; Seoni two; Pachmarhi and Chanda one and a half; Ratnagiri three; Belgaum six; Mangalore one and a half.

Forecast.—An extension in the West Punjab.

EARTH-QUAKE REPORT.

Following the earth-quake shock reported yesterday, another moderate shock with its centre at the same distance of about seven hundred miles was recorded on the Simla seismograph at twenty hours forty-five minutes. Base line measurements indicate that the source is probably in Turkestan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th July, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 1.69in. of rain and Hissar 0.54in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south-east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the west of the province and generally in excess in the east. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual in the north-west of the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 112 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.73in. of rain, Agra 1.08in. and Mainpuri 0.45in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 2.28in. of rain and Kotah 3.23in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in upper Sind and at Bikaner; the minimum was almost as usual. The thermometer rose yesterday to 114 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.32in. of rain, Surat 0.48in. and Neemuch 0.13in. Skies are moderately clouded over north Gujarat and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Rajkot and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.36in. of rain, Nagpur 0.15in., Chanda 0.22in. and Raipur 0.15in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Saugor the air is damper than usual. Temperature was almost normal in the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.35in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.27in. and Marmagoa 1.07in. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86 deg. 4 (1 deg. above normal) and the minimum 78 deg. 5 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 3.93in. of rain, Sholapur 0.25in. and Nizamabad 0.12in. Skies are lightly clouded over north-east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal at Ahmednagar. Day temperature was lower than uslal at Belgaum; night temperature was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally active and has extended rainfall into the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the east Central Provinces, Gujarat and the west United Provinces, and local in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India West, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in south-east Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.20in., Calicut 0.61in., Cochin 0.91in., Trivandrum 0.18in., Bellary 0.33in., Bangalore 0.13in. and Coimbatore 0.32in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Central Provinces.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of considerable severity at its origin about 1,450 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Observatory at 1 hour 20 minutes this morning (Indian Standard Time).

Daily Weather Telegram for the 11th July 1924 issued from Simla.

The unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay have disppeared. The monsoon remains active generally and has extended into Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab and Kumaon Hills, Central India West, Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore, and local in Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India East, south Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, Gujarat and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair, Kyaukpyu two inches; Tavoy, Moulmein, Akyab three; Gauhati one; Darjilling two; Puri one; Purnea one and a half; Dehra Dun seven; Mussooree three; Simla two; Dalhousie, Udaipur one; Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		0	1.33	—1.33
Rawalpindi		0.62	4.57	—3.95
Lahore		0	3.79	—3.79
Hissar	0.54	2.05	3.04	—0.99
Ambala	1.60	2.11	6.87	—4.76
Delhi		1.63	6.36	—4.73
United Provinces—				
Agra	1.08	2.91	6.08	—3.17
Mainpuri	0.45	4.46	5.45	—0.99
Jhansi	0.73	2.39	9.26	—6.87
Cawnpore		5.26	6.18	—0.92
Allahabad		3.92	8.24	—5.32
Sind—				
Jacobabad			0.45	—0.45
Karachi			1.66	—1.66
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		0.52	4.93	—4.41
Jaipur	2.28	4.75	5.43	—0.68
Kotah	3.23	6.98	7.50	—0.52
Mount Abu		6.38	12.40	—6.02
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		0.07	3.77	—3.70
Dwarka				
Veraval		5.33	6.34	—1.11
Rajkot		9.04	8.28	+0.76
Bhavnagar Para		3.86	6.71	—2.85
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.48	18.58	14.80	+3.78
Ahmedabad	0.32	2.88	8.29	—5.41
Deesa		2.08	5.17	—3.09
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.13	3.28	7.20	—3.92
Indore	0.09	6.35	9.44	—3.09
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore		9.40	13.82	—4.42
Saugor	0.36	3.55	11.48	—7.93
Hoshangabad	0.09	3.74	11.14	—7.40
Khandwa	0.01	3.48	8.57	—5.09
Akola		4.53	8.55	—4.02
Amraoti	0.01	6.25	10.00	—3.72
Nagpur	0.15	8.55	14.24	—5.69
Chanda	0.22	6.99	13.36	—6.37
Raipur	0.15	6.77	13.96	—7.19
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.35	19.81	29.48	—9.67
Ratnagiri	1.27	62.61	42.90	19.71
Mormugao	1.07	62.80	43.25	19.55
Karwar				
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		4.11	6.15	—2.04
Ahmednagar		4.86	6.16	—1.30
Poona	0.08	3.23	7.25	—4.02
Sholapur	0.25	2.95	6.32	—3.37
Bijapur		0.67	4.18	—3.51
Belgaum	3.93	?	13.71	?
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		6.57	7.45	—0.88
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.12	3.34	9.02	—5.68
Hyderabad		6.85	6.78	+0.07
Malabar—				
Mangalore	1.20	71.95	53.30	18.65
Calicut	0.61	56.27	46.60	+9.67
Cochin	0.91	57.39	38.51	18.78
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.37	10.12	10.05	+0.06
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam		3.28	6.93	—3.65
Bellary	0.33	2.16	2.47	—0.31
Cuddapah	0.04	4.41	4.54	—0.13
Madras		6.32	3.34	+2.98
Bangalore	0.13	7.61	4.63	+2.98
Coimbatore	0.32	5.87	2.21	+3.66
Trichinopoly		0.15	1.98	—1.83
Negapatam		0.67	1.36	

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ANYWHERE—EVERYWHERE
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PRECISION
ALARM
1 A.M.
EVERYBODY else can sleep on, but you have to go on night duty, or maybe you have to meet a boat or a train. Anything, in fact, may take you out at 1 a.m. but nothing will wake you more surely or pleasantly than a PRECISION ALARM
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PLAIN DIAL Rs. 9
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STAFF TOUR AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July, 12.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will hold a staff tour at Delhi towards the end of November. This will be followed by a week's manoeuvres in Delhi, Chaziabad and Gurgaon area provided water facilities in the area are adequate. The scheme will be based on a phase of the Staff tour. Manoeuvres are to be carried out under the directorship of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command. Troops which will be taking part in the manoeuvres will be drawn principally from the Meerut District and will comprise a Division and a Cavalry Brigade with one hundred more armoured car companies and a composite Infantry Brigade drawn from the Delhi area.

These manoeuvres will commence on the 1st December and will last for three days. Later in the week, there will be a demonstration of artillery fire with live shells combined with the fire of machine guns. The manoeuvres will conclude with a review in the neighbourhood of the new cantonments.

For about a fortnight prior to the manoeuvres various brigades will be carrying out initial training in the neighbourhood of Gaziabad and Gurgaon. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the Press and parties of members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly to view the manoeuvres. These parties will be conducted by specially detailed officers.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th inst. and is due here on the 15th idem.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.

S S Khandala, Downing, Durban.
S S Vestalia, Boyd, Vizagapatam.
S S Varela, Woollatt, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.

S S Vestalia, Boyd, Dunkirk.
S S City of Benares, McArthur, Karachi.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Reichenfels for Hamburg.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Capt. J F Downing, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1957 tons, Captain A E Wollatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vestalia:—The Cory Bros' steamer Vestalia, 3511 tons Captain D Boyd, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S City of Benares:—The City Line steamer City of Benares, 4477 tons, Captain J McArthur, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, July 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
4 Steel Voyage, 3821, Cal. 13/7, M M and Co.
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool N F Graham & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924, Karachi 15/7, L Edwards.
9 Hatipura, 5040, Kchi, N.F., M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma 3571, NF NF, P & O S N Co.
14 Tamba Maru, 3553 Kobe, 14/7 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wallace 2532, Dunkirk, 14/7 T M & Co.
2 Aussa, 3578, Trieste, 18/7, L T.
5 Bomora, 1878, P Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932, Basra, 18/7 M M & Co.
6 Reichenfels 2936, Karachi 2077 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Africa 2892, Genoa, 15/7, M Italiana.
12 and 13 James, 3102, 16/7, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Isonzo, 3428, K'chi, N.F., L Triestino.
I. Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Sirsa, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 17th July, Agent James Findlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondakirk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam due about 14th July, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 12.

S S Delta for London:—33 bundles fox skins, J S Narag and Sons; 4000 cwt linseed Birla Bros.; 200 cwt Kang seed, A Durst; 200 cwt ajowan seed Volkart Bros.; 96 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co. 36 bales waste yarn wollen, The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.; 6 bales woollen and worsted cloth, The Wadia Wollen Mills Ltd.; 123 cwt sanna leaves, S D Bassoons; 13 bales goat skins, Haji R Rahimbhoy and Co. 1 bale sheep skins, Haji R Rahimbhoy and Co.; 8 bales Goat skins, J Rahimtoola; 1 bale Deer skins, J Rahimtoola; 5 cwt Ivory J Lalji and Co.; 6 cwt fish mows, B P Balikaka; 4 cwt fish mows, A Haji; 24 4cwt dill seed, G N Kassam; 23 cwt corriander seed, G N Kasam.

S S Delta for Gibralter:—1 bale cotton carpets, D Chellaram.

S S Trantenfels for Antwerp:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 148½ cwt gum Arabic, Amir and Sons.

S S Trantenfels for Amsterdam:—15 bales carpets, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—4004 cwt myrobolams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Aussa for Salonica:—25 bales cotton thread, R Shantilal and Co.; 20 bales cotton yarn, G Radhakishandas.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 12.

S S Trantaniels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.:—5 cases lead pencils, 1250 cases spirits, 122 cases Toys, 1.0 drums sulphite of sodium, 60 barrels Alum, 91 Potash, 450 casks Alum of Potash, 110 cases Iron goods, 380 cases Iron ware, 50 casks Sulphate of iron, 40 bales paper washers, 2 bales Files, 25 cases Tinware, 220 drums Oil Paint, 140 casks Bichromate of Potash, 60 bundles hurricane Lanterns, 400 cases brass circles 50 cases Porcelain marbles, 37 cases cotton goods, 20 cases Dry colours, 224 cases Dry Aniline colours, 135 casks Dry Aniline colour 30 drums Sodium Bisulphate, 10 cases copper Rivets, 331 bales Paper, 33 packets paper, 15 cases paper ware, 58 bales Packing Paper, 50 iron casks Lubricating oil, 137 drums sodium sulphide, 400 rolls wire netting, 81 cases Beer, 36 cases Wine, 100 cases slate Pencils, 350 bundles Y M Sheets, 100 drums bleaching powder, 57 cases lamps, 40 packages lamps, 40 9) sacks Printer's Glue, 28 cases keys, 21 cases Trimmings, 14 cases Envelopes, 55 cases earthen ware, 42 cases copper foils, 85 bundles tubes 90 pieces Tubes, 75 casks safety fuses.

From Bremen:—50 cases bottled beer, 10 bags cement, 250 casks cement, 13 cases Aniline colours, 650 coils Iron Wire, 340 pieces steel bars, 150 coils wire netting, 64 cases Amorcris, 36 cases Iron ware, 325 cases School Slates, 49 casks Aniline dyes, 40 cases brass tumblers, 120 cases iron rivets, 20 G/bags Iron rivets, 149 bales Paper, 1189 bundles steel Bars, 3624 pieces Steel Bars, 250 cases Bolts and Nuts, 200 coils Brass wire, 49 cases Hammers.

From Antwerp: 294 piece steel sheets 3568 bundles steel sheets, 1636 pieces steel plates, 63 bales Paper, 21 casks zinc sheets, 860 cases Nails, 200 casks Lamp black, 9 Rolls Lead, 229 pieces Gas Tubes, 1181 bundles Gas tubes, 36 barrels hinges, 10 casks Hinges, 106 casks Aniline colours, 804 cases Aniline colours, 77 cans Aniline colours, 175 casks Anyline Salt, 90 casks Bicromate of soda 398 coils copper wire; 15 cases brandy, 20 cases washing blue, 75 cases aluminum disks, 9 cases lead pipes, 9 casket lead pipes, 2000 cases zinc plates, 1250 cases vegetable fat, 39 cases iron screws 20 kegs tartaric acid, 425 pieces Gal. Tubes, 353 cases Dying Material, 300 casks dying material, 534 casks dyes Paste, 37 cans Dyes Paste 118 kegs Dyes Paste, 329 kegs dry dyes 157 cases Dry dyes, 12 drums Dry dyes.

S S Vasna from Busrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—1 bundle gold and gold coins, 1 bundle gold, 1 box Silver 1 packages Currence Notes, 10 bags species, 9 bundles sheep skins 28 bales sheep skins, 123 bundles scrap copper, 49 bags gall nuts, 12 empty gas cylinders.

BOMBAY'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

RECORD EXPORT OF RAW COTTON.

The Direcor of Information writes:—

"Last year's report indicated a welcome return to normal trading conditions. In the year now under review the trade of the Presidency maintained the even tenor of its way with two main exceptions, the one favourable and the other unfavourable," says the Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of Bombay Presidency for the year 1923-24.

EXPORTS.

A very considerable improvement in the export trade was recorded in the previous year's reports. In the year under review the total value of exports—Indian Produce and Manufactures—exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 15 crores and rose to an unprecedented figure of 106 crores. This abnormal rise was entirely due to larger shipments and very high prices of cotton, the great staple of Bombay's export trade. Raw cotton for the second year in succession yielded record export figures both in value and volume. No less than 528,000 tons of Indian cotton left the port of Bombay for abroad, and its value was Rs. 75¼ crores, which represented nearly 22 per cent. of the total value of the Indian Empire's exports of indigenous produce and manufactures. These figures take no account of the foreign—mostly African—cotton valued at Rs. 13¼ lakhs which was re-exported from Bombay during the year. The result of these heavy cotton shipments was that the Presidency's favourable balance of trtde in merchandise improved from Rs. 14 crores to more than Rs. 26½ crores, despite the fact that the value of the remaining exports was nearly Rs. 4½ crores down. But while raw cotton boomed, the Indian mills which used it as raw material naturally suffered, especially in the export market. The value of the despatches of yarn declined by more than Rs. 1½ crore, and though piecegoods were exported in larger quantities their total value was Rs. 52 lakhs less than in the preceding year. In fact the only important article of export apart from raw cotton which improved in value was seeds, and even then the quantity shipped contracted. "But there is no serious ground for despondency" continues the Report; "Bombay is predominantly a cotton port and so long as the statistical position of the world's production and consumption of cotton remains as strong as it is now India's cottton will remain in keen demand."

Exports of hides, both raw and tanned have further increased the former by 354 tons to 586 tons, and the latter by 33 tons to 1,190 tons. The increase in raw hides is due to abnormal demands from Italy whose takings were 529 tons valued at Rs. 7 47 lakhs as against 4 tons of the value of Rs. 5,000 in the preceding year.

The total exports of Manganese Ore amounted to 740,000 tons as compared with 789,000 tons in the previous year. Seeds rank second to cotton, *sed longo intervallo*, among Bombay's exports. In the year under review their value advanced by Rs. 16.37 lakhs but there was a decline of 42,000 tons in quantity. This was more than accounted for by the United Kingdom's reduced takings of cotton seed due apparently to prices beineg too high.

IMPORTS.

Imports showed a small advance of Rs. 39 lakhs; in view of the fact that the tread of prices was still downwards, this cannot be accounted altogether unsatisfactory. Though unaided as in the previous year by falling prices, cotton piecegoods improved by nearly Rs. 4 crores. In fact imports of all textile fabrics expanded; thus woollen piecegoods improved by Rs. 45 lakhs, silk piecegoods by Rs. 16 lakhs, mixed silk and cotton goods by Rs. 9½ lakhs artificial silk and mixed cotton and artificial silk goods by Rs. 57 lakhs, and the general head apparel by Rs. 19 lakhs. These fabrics were imported to meet a genuine consumptive demand. The harassing uncertainty regarding cotton prices prevented big business, and consequently stocks are still low. The same uncertainty affected the yarn trade, and as Bombay had bought cheaply and largely in the preceding year, it is not surprising that her imports during 1923-24 were nearly Rs. 1 crore down. Metals and Ores again advanced, in quantity by 50,000 tons and in value by Rs. 48 lakhs. As a result of intensive effort and her increased post-war productive capacity, the United Kingdom regained her position as the chief steel exporting country in the world, and Bombay proved a large customer.

Imports of railway plant and rolling stock thus improved by Rs. 23,8 lakhs to Rs. 4.05 crores owing to larger shipments from the United Kingdom. But imports of machinery and mill work receded by nearly Rs. 2½ crores; this reflects the hard times through which the textile industry is passing.

Imports of foreign coal again decreased by 246,000 tons in quantity or Rs. 1.14 crores in value. This is probably due to growing popularity of oil fuel and in some measure to Bengal's attempt to recapture the Bombay Coal market.

The total imports of matches have again receded from 4,985,000 to 4,878,000 gross of boxes in quantity and from Rs. 70.17 to Rs. 53.21 lakhs in value owing to the smaller arrivals of both safety and other sorts of matches from Japan. Imports of safety matches from Sweden and of other sorts from Sweden and Norway have increased both in quantity and value.

The total number of motor cars imported has again risen from 1,471 to 2,331 and the total value advanced from Rs. 59.52 lakhs to Rs. 72.29 lakhs. This supports last year's deduction that the glut is a thing of the past. Imports from the United States of America and Canada dominated Indian market owing to their low prices.

A very unsteady world market made sugar dealers cautious and imports decreased from 152,000 to 129,000 tons.

The direction of Bombay's trade was substantially unchanged. The shares of the United Kingdom and of the Empire as a whole declined somewhat, but there was a very welcome increase in the trade with Continental Europe, especially on the export side. In fact Europe which had only taken 21.4 per cent. of Bombay's exports in the preceding year, took 28.3 per cent. in the year under review as against 35.27 per cent. in 1913-14. Germany lost ground, but practically every other country advanced, in particular Italy. Japan's shibpments to India declined slightly, but owing to the high price of cotton her share in the total trade rose once more.

India's favourable balance of trade was as usual liquidated in large measure by imports into Bombay of the precious metals. Arrivals of gold and silver on private account did not attain to the record figure of the previous year, but nevertheless amounted to Rs. 47 crores. Supplies of gold fell away by Rs. 12 crores, but silver advanced by nearly Rs. 1 crore.

The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Customs House declined from Rs. 12,44,27,449 to Rs. 11,79,89,258.

AHMEDABAD RESOLUTION SEQUEL.

In accordance with the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee at its Ahmedabad sitting, four practising pleaders of Durg District have resigned their seats and offices in the Executive Committee of Durg District Congress Committee.

The four persons are (1) Mr. Ram Prasad Deshmukh, President, (2) Mr. Ratnaker Jha, Secretary, District Congress Committee, (3 and 4) Messrs. Ghanshiram Singh Gupta and Dwarkanath Trivedi, members of the Working Committee. Their resignations have been accepted. They have promised to continue their Congress activities from outside.

(Continued from column 6.)

of War Bonds, 1925 and 1928, as laid down in paragraph 8. If the value of the War Bonds tendered does not correspond exactly to the price payable for the amount of Loan applied for, it will be at the option of the tenderer either to pay in cash the further amount required to make up an exact multiple of the issue price per cent. of the Loan, or to have the broken amount refunded to him in cash.

Applicants who tender War Bonds in payment must transfer such Bonds to Government (a) in the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing these with the words "Pay to the Governor-General in Council" over their signature, and (b) in the case of Stock by signing the form of transfer-deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

14. Brokerage.—Brokerage will be paid at 1/8th per cent. to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for the Bonds or Loan bearing their stamp.

15. Purchase of Bonds or Loan in London.—Applications for Stock or Promissory Notes will also be received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India, 5 Whittington Avenue, E. C. 3, on payment in sterling of the purchase price of the Bonds or Loan applied for at the rate for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment.

Applications for conversion of War Bonds, 1925 and 1928, will also be received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India.

Anticipatory interest on the Bonds or Loan will be paid by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India at the time of application by means of Rupee drafts on India which will be negotiated by them, if the recipient so desires, at the current rate on the date of payment of subscription. When War Bonds are tendered for purchase of Loan, interest on War Bonds so tendered at 5½ per cent. up to the day preceding the date of tender will also be paid by the Imperial Bank by means of Rupee drafts. Any broken amounts left over after conversion of War Bonds will be paid by the Imperial Bank in the same way.

The Imperial Bank of India will send weekly advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all applications received by them for subscriptions paid in cash or by tender of War Bonds and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

A. C. McWATTERS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I/We.....herewith tender* Rs. .....in payment of 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933/5 per cent. Loan, 1945-55 of the value of Rs.....to be issued to me/us in the form of Promissory Notes/Stock Certificate, interest to be payable at.....

Signature.....
Name.....
Address.....

Date.....

*Where payment, either in whole or in part, is made by tender of War Bonds, the entry should be "Cash Rs..... , War Bonds of the value of Rs.....

Note.—If War Bonds are tendered, they should be endorsed with the words "Pay to the Governor-General in Council" over the signature of the applicant if they are in the form of Promissory Notes; and the transfer deed on the back should be signed by him before a witness if they are in the form of Stock Certificates. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

15 CRORES TO BE RAISED

OPENS ON JULY 28TH.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

Government of India; Finance Department:—Notification No. 4-F; Simla, the 14th July 1924:—

Subscriptions for a further issue (a) of 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933, free of income-tax and (b) of the 5 per cent. income-tax free loan, 1945-55, will be received from 28th July, 1924. Both issues will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions to the two issues combined amount to approximately Rs. 15 crores and in any case not later than 16th August 1924.

1. FIVE PER CENT BONDS, 1933, INCOME-TAX FREE.

2. Date of Repayment.—The Government of India undertake to repay the Bonds at par on 1st September, 1933.

3. Issue price.—The price of this year's issue will be Rs. 98-4-0 for every Rs. 100 of the Bonds applied for.

4. Interest.—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on 1st March and 1st September.

Advance interest from date of purchase to 31st August 1924 inclusive will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

Interest on the Bonds will be income-tax free throughout their currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

5. Issue of loan in exchange for War Bonds.—War Bonds, 1925 and 1928, will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the Loan.

Tenderers of War Bonds, 1925 and 1928, will be paid interest at the time of issue of securities at 5½ per cent. up to the day preceding the date of tender and anticipatory interest at 5 per cent. on the new Loan from the date of tender up to 14th October 1924 inclusive.

6. Depreciation Fund.—In accordance with the undertaking announced in the Government of India, Finance Department, Notifications No. 1457-F dated 16th July 1919, 1694-F, dated 21st June 1920, and 955-F, dated 16th June, 1923, a sum equal to ½ per cent. of the aggregate amount of the loan inclusive of the 1919, 1920 and 1923 issues and of this issue will be set aside annually to form a fund to be used for its purchase and cancellation when the market value falls below Rupees 99 per cent. Should any future issue be made at a price higher than Rupees 99 per cent., the fund will be employed for the purchase and cancellation of the loan when the market price falls below such higher issue price. No future issues will be made at a price below 95 per cent.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

10. Form of Securities:—The Bonds and Loan will be issued in the form of:—
(a) Stock the purchasers of which will be given Stock Certificates, of
(b) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

11. Purchase of Bonds and Loan in the form of Promissory Notes at Banks and Government Offices:—The Bonds and Loan in the form of Promissory Notes in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof can be purchased on payment of the amount due—

(a) Without formal application, at any Local Head Office or Indian branch of the Imperial Bank of India;

(b) On application, at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, or Northern India, Delhi, or of the Accountant-General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government Treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

12. Purchase of Bonds and Loan in the form of Stock at Banks and Government Offices:—Stock can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof on payment of the amount due, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, through any of the following offices:—

(a) The Local Head Offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India;
(b) Offices of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Bombay, and Northern India, Delhi, and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma;
(c) Any Government treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

13. Method of payment: (a) By cash or cheque.—Payment may be made either in cash or by cheque. In the case of purchases of securities at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, the cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer. In the case of purchases at a branch of the Imperial Bank, the cheques should be drawn in favour of the local Agent. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office, the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

(b) By tender of War Bonds.—Payment for the Loan may also be made by tender

(Continued in column 5.)

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THIRD TEST MATCH OPENS.

LONDON, July 12.

The third Test Match between England and South Africa opened at Headingley, Leeds, in a perfect and very hot weather, to-day. The wicket was in excellent condition. There were 3,000 spectators present, when Gilligan having won the toss sent in Hobbs and Sutcliffe. The batsmen took no risks, and scored steadily. Bowling, particularly that of Pegler, Nupen and Nourse, was good. Hobbs fell into the trap placed on the leg-side by Nourse. The score at lunch-time stood as under:—

ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS.

Hobbs, c Pegler, b Nourse	.....	31
Sutcliffe, not out	.....	58
Hearne, not out	.....	15
Extras	.....	18
Total (for 1 wicket)	.....	122

—Reuter.

ENGLAND SCORE 396 IN 1ST INNINGS.

LONDON, July 12.

The sound foundations built up by the three English batsmen who went in before lunch at Leeds, to-day, were built upon by later members of the side, and England's total amounted to 396. South African bowlers relied considerably upon the leg theory, which was principally exploited by Nourse and Nupen. Hobbs was an early victim, while Sutcliffe and Hendren mistimed their deliveries repeatedly. Sutcliffe's innings was patchy, though he placed well to the off, and hit twelve fours. He was batting just over three hours. Hendren played a number of fine forcing shots, but gave easy chances at 24 and 37. He made his runs in two hours and 20 minutes. The closing scores are as under:—

ENGLAND. 1ST INNINGS. (Concluded.)

Sutcliffe, c Nupen, b Blanckenberg	...	83
Hearne, l-b-w, b Pegler	.....	20
Woolley, b Pegler	.....	0
Hendren, c Deane, b Nupen	.....	132
Ernest Tyldesley, run out	.....	15
Tate, c Taylor, b Carter	.....	29
Gilligan, c Catterall, b Pegler	.....	28
Richard Tyldesley, c Carter, b Pegler		29
Wood, run out	.....	6
Macaulay, not out	.....	0
Extras	.....	23
Total	.....	396

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

England—1st Innings:—Nupen one for 85; Pegler four for 116; Nourse one for 67; Blanckenberg one for 58; Carter one for 47.—Reuter.

WEEK-END MATCHES.

LONDON, July 12.

The following are the closing scores in County and other cricket matches which started to-day:—

Surrey vs. Lancashire at the Oval:—Lancashire made 327 runs, Makepeace scoring 120. Fenley took 5 wickets for 71. Surrey have made 8 for the loss of no wicket.

Northants vs. Worcestershire at Kettering:—Worcester scored 160, Murdin taking 5 for 32. Northants have made 181 for 8.

Sussex vs. Gloucestershire at Eastbourne:—Gloucester have scored 410, for 6 wickets, B. Lyon making 53, Bloodworth 68 and Lipper 196.

Leicestershire vs. Warwickshire at Leicester:—Leicester have made 308 for 7, Dawson scoring 87, King 92 and Astil 72.

Notts vs. Middlesex at Nottingham:—Notts have made 423 for 5, George Gunn scoring 55. John Gunn scored 108 and retired being hurt, and Car made 134.

Kent vs. Yorkshire at Maidstone:—Kent made 230, Seymour and Ashdown each scoring 61. Kilner took 5 for 45. Yorksihre have made 38 for the less of no wicket.

Glamorgan vs. Derbyshire at Swansea:—Glamorgan have scored 406 for 7, Richels contributing 170, Arnott 102 and Bates 54.

Somersetshire vs. Hampshire at Bath:—Hampshire have made 368 for 5, Day scoring 142 and Aird 95 not out.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

TWO MORE WORLD'S RECORDS BROKEN.

LONDON, July 12.

Paris.—Two further world's record were broken in the Olympic Games to-day.

Winter (Australia) won the Hop Step and Jump with a record distance of 15 metres 52½ centimetres and in heats for 400 metres Relay Race the record was twice lowered. In the first heat, the British team beat Greece in the record time of 42 seconds, and in the third heat the American team finished in 41 and one-fifth seconds. The Argentine have won polo without being defeated, and 10,000 metres Cross Country has resulted in a win for Nurmi (Finland).

The following were the principal results to-day:—

Polo:—The Argentine four wins, no defeats 1; the United States three wins, one defeat 2; Britain two wins, two defeats 3; Spain one win, three defeats 4; France nought wins, four defeats 5.

10,000 metres Cross Country:—Nurmi (Finland) 1; Ritola (Finland) 2; Johnson (U. S. A.) 3; Harper (Britain) 4. Won by five hundred metres. Time—32 minutes 44 and four-fifths seconds.

Hop Step and Jump:—Winter (Australia) 1; Brunito (Argentine) 2; Tuloss (Finland) 3. Distance—15 metres 52½ centimetres.—Reuter.

ETON VS. HARROW.

LONDON, July 12.

The annual match between Eton and Harrow at Lord's ended in a draw.—Reuter.

KIRKEE RACES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 12.

Fair weather favoured the second day's racing of the Kirkee Gymkhana Monsoon Meeting to-day. There was quite as numerous a gathering as on the first day. Major Lucas on Mary and Capt. Wilkinson on Caress put in a good finish in the Nippy Handicap. In the Renown Handicap Mr. Colhoun on an aggregate brought off the surprise of the afternoon, while in the last event Major Lucas on Peggy won his second race of the afternoon after the fine race with Carbadar. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson were again present throughout the evening.

Details:—

THE KISWASTI HURDLES.—Distance 4 furlongs over two flights.

Hurdle race for mules.

The 72nd Battery R. F. A.'s NO. 90, 10-7, Indian	1
The 72nd Battery's NO. 53, 10-7, Indian ...	2*
The 72nd Battery's NO. 45, 10-7, Indian ...	2*

*Dead-heat.

Eight ran.

Betting:—5 to 4 against No. 90, 4 to 1 Nos. 45 and 53, sixes and eights the others.

Won by three lengths. Dead-heat for the second place.

Time:—1 min. 31 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 2-8; Places Re. 1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8.

THE WHO KNOWS HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses of H. E.'s Bodyguard and Indian Cavalry.

H. E. Governor's Bodyguard's PRETTY POLLY, 10-10, Indian	1
H. E. Governor's Bodyguard's DRUMMER BOY, 11-1, Indian	2
The 2nd Lancer's HUSSAR, 11-7, Indian	3

Also ran:—Filbert 11-0, Epinard 11-0, Nameless 10-6, Hotsturff 10-3, The Cow 11-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Hussar and Drumber Boy, 5 to 2 against Pretty Polly, 4 to 1 Filbert and Epinard, sixes on others.

Won by two lengths, half a length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 12⅘ secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6; Places Rs. 4-8, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

THE NIPPY HANDICAP.—Distance about 3 furlongs.

Highweight handicap for Polo ponies.

Major H. De N. Lucas' MARY, 12-3, Owner	1
Capt J. H. Wilkinson's CARESS, 12-0, Owner	2
Capt C. E. Perl's SONIA, 11-8, Owner	3

Also ran:—Oakowen 11-5, Trente Et Une 11-0, The Lad 10-12, Faizullah 9-7.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Mary, 2 to 1 against Caress, 3 to 1 against Sonia, 4 to 1 Trente Et Une, any price the others.

Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1⅘ secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 2; Places Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2.

THE RENOWN HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Highweight handicap for Arabs.

Mr. A. W. Shamhan's AGGREGATE, 9-11, Mr. Colhoun	1
Mr. K. A. Irani's RED SILK, 10-4, Col. Gill	2
Mr. J. K. Irani's SPARK, 10-3, Capt. Walshe	3

Also ran:—Electricity 10-1.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Spark, 2 to 1 against Red Silk, 5 to 2 against Electricity, 3 to 1 against Aggregate.

Won by a length, a head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 43 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8.

THE TOPEKHANA HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile over 4 flights.

Handicap hurdle race for horses of R. F. A.

The 27th Battery R. F. A's STIFFY, 10-3, Driver Pettinger	1
The 86th Battery R. F. A's TINKER, 10-5, Sergt. Stokes	2
The 40th Battery R. F. A's DICK, 10-5, Gunner Bryant	3

Also ran:—Pompey 11-12, Wigger 11-4, Uncle Sol 10-10, Fritz 10-4 (cd 10-11).

Betting:—6 to 4 against Pompey, 5 to 2 against Wigger, 4 to 1 Dick, Tinker and Stiffy, eights the others.

Won by 5 lengths, 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 26 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7; Places Rs. 3 and Rs. 3.

THE STAYERS' HANDICAP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Handicap for horses entered in the Sarsfield Handicap.

Capt C. E. Pert's PEGGY, 11-1, Major Lucas	1
Capt J. H. Wilkinson's CARBIDE, 11-5 (cd 11-6), Owner	2
Capt J. H. Wilkinson's LADY ELIZABETH, 11-7, Col. Gill	3

Three ran.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Peggy, 2 to 1 against Carbide and Lady Elizabeth.

Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 29 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 1-8.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

RAIN SPOILS FIXTURES.

Many week-end fixtures had to be cancelled owing to the bad state of the pitches and heavy showers on Saturday. The pitches were rain-sodden and cricket was hardly enjoyable.

The R.I.M. Dockyard playing on the Oval beat the Paper Currency by 81 runs. The Dockyard put up 113 which included Walker's 44, and Arklie's 31. The Currency batsmen showed poor cricket and replied with only 32.

The match between the Improvement Trust and the Eastern Telegraph had to be abandoned owing to rain. The Trustmen scored 140 for 5 wickets, Chandarana, and Godam, he making 59 and 41 respectively. The Telegraphists scored 36 for an equal loss and the only double figure was 10 by extras.

The Palli Hill Gymkhana suffered heavy defeat at the hands of the Imperial Bank by 4 wickets and 51 runs. The scores being: Palli Hill Gym. 54, and Imperial Bank 105 for 5 wickets.

The match between the Hornets and Turner Morrisons was more interesting and some good cricket was seen. Unfortunately the game ended in a draw. Turner Morrison's going in put up 162 for 9 wickets, Radcliffe and Kercood (not out) contributing 62 and 41 respectively.

The Hornets did fairly well to knock up a century at the cost of four wickets, Fairman played good cricket for his 52.

The scores were:—

TURNER MORRISONS.

Cunningham 13, Shunker 1, Radcliffe 52, Suntoke 0, Commeline 27, Murray 0, Maganlal 0, Saldanha 0, Kercood (not out) 41, Bhesania 0, Hosie (not out) 25, and Extras 3. Total (for 9 wkts.) 162.

HORNETS A.C.

Sutton 1, Milson 12, Fairman 52, Mitchell 9, Gabriel (not out) 18, Pais (not out) 6, rest did not bat. Extras 2. Total (for wkts.) 100.

STABBED AND LOOTED.

A COLLEGIAN'S PLIGHT.

On Friday night at about 10 o'clock, a young Hindu student of the Elphinstone College was brutally assaulted by two hooligans and relieved of his purse containing Rs. 95. It appears Mr. B. N. Krishnamurti (22), a student of the Elphinstone College, was wending his way towards the College hostel from Churchgate station when near the Bandstand he was suddenly accosted by two hooligans, one of whom caught hold of him by the neck and assaulted him with fists while the other pulled out the purse containing Rs. 95. He was then stabbed in the chest by a clasped knife and when he collapsed senseless bleeding profusely, his assailants made good their escape. When he regained consciousness, he reported the matter to the police, who removed him to the G. T. Hospital. The police are making enquiries in regard to the assailants.

"EKAHI PAISA."

A SUCCESSFUL HINDI PLAY

The Natyakala Pravartak Sangit Mandali staged again on Sunday afternoon at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, the popular social play: "Ekahi Paisa" or "Only one Pice". The play is really a musical comedy—with a serious purpose. The problem is the ever-recurring problem of modern India, viz., the problem of religious conversion. Wit and humour and funny incidents abound in the play, and it is no wonder that it should attract crowded houses. In Poona, where it was run for six weeks, the play was extremely popular. The acting, the scenery and the music are of high quality, and at yesterday's performance, Mr. Sane as Kismet was in his best form and greatly popular with the audience. Mr. G. B. Bhate the proprietor, who is the hero of the play in the role of Mohanlal was equally attractive and his musical talents are a great asset. The boy Apte as Dolly promises to shape well. The plot is a familiar one and touches a vital social problem of the Hindu community. The youthful Mohanlal, son of a well-to-do zamindar, is a student of a missionary college and though already married to a devoted young woman of his own community, falls in love with a Christian girl Lucy and for the love of her, is prepared to forsake his wife and religion and embrace Christianity. There is a sub-plot too. Lucy really cares for Mohanlal's money, and when his father, who is a thorough-going Hindu, stops the son's allowance, and he is left with "only one pice" in his pocket, Lucy does not care for Mohanlal. But she conspires with one Dr. Izzac to rob Mohanlal's father on Diwali night, but the conspirators, are foiled in their attempts by the fidelity of Kismet, a servant of Mohanlal's. There is also a tragedy when Mohanlal is arrested and put in prison for the murder of a priest at his father's house. Finally it is proved that Mohanlal was not the murderer but that Dr. Izzac and Lucy were guilty of it. The curtain rings down on a happy reconciliation of father and son, but the outstanding feature of the drama is the splendid devotion of Mohanlal's wife and of Kismet the servant. Not less touching is the patriotic interlude, in which a tribute to Charkha and Khaddar is interwoven into the story. Some of the Hindu social problems are also touched and a solution of the question of the *lingua franca* of India is facilitated in that the drama is staged in Hindi. The remarkable point about it is that actors from Maharashtra have adopted the language and use it in faultless style. How far the stage can help in the achievement of linguistic harmony is clearly brought out by the success with which the play has met in Bombay and Poona.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Devishanker Tribhovan, residing on the second floor of a house at 3rd Kumbharwada, reports to the police that at 5 a.m. on the 7th instant he got up and went to answer a call of nature after locking the door of his room. After a while when he returned, he found the lock of the door lying on the ground. On entering the room, he found the trunk forced open and jewellery valued at Rs. 305 stolen.

Tricumdas Doongersy, residing on the ground floor of a house at Kolbhat Lane, complains to the police that on the 8th instant he locked the door of his room and went to Walkeshwar. When he returned at 10 a.m. on the 11th idem, he found the door of his room open. On examining the room he discovered silk and embroidery clothes collectively valued at Rs. 540 missing.

Mr. Nadarshaw Cowasji Clubwalla of Messrs. Clubwalla and Co., Churchgate Street, reports to the police that his office was entered into by means of a ventilator during the night of the 10th instant and the office drawers forced open and Rs. 143 in cash stolen. A lock also had been knocked off a door leading into Messrs. S. Bannister and Co. and from the drawers a quantity of cheap jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 2,182-13-0 were stolen.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING.

On Friday evening Nandlai, a Hindu woman residing at Kalbadevi Road, was cooking her food and her son Kishorilal was playing about her. After a while she found her son staggering and dazy and later became unconscious. He had a box in his hand containing opium which his grandfather used to take. His mouth was smelling opium. A doctor was sent for who advised his removal to a hospital, but he died subsequently.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Centrals Co-operative Institute, a meeting will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, on Saturday (the 19th inst.) at 5 p.m. to consider the Co-operative Societies Bill, which is to be introduced in the next sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council. All members of the Central Co-operative Institute and others interested in the Co-operative Movement are cordially invited to attend.

HOCKEY AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 12.

In the Madras Hockey Tournament to-day Bangalore Indian Team met Eversleigh Boys Club and defeated them after a keen struggle by two goals to nil.

THE McCARDIE JUDGMENT.

A DIE HARD JUDGE.

'Way Farer' writes in the "New Statesman":—

If we in this country suffer, as other countries suffer, from a vicissitude of Governments, we can still boast an escape from the rule of Judges. Unfortunately Judges, though they do not rule, can still embarrass rulers. Take India. Nothing has been more responsible for the embitterment of Anglo-Indian relations than the Rowlat Act. And, of late years, at all events, no statesman has spoken worlds about India carrying so much political mischief as Mr. Justice McCardie's summing up in the Punjab Libel Case. There is no remedy. You cannot argue politically with these gentlemen, for they have no political sense. Mr. Justice McCardie bears the character of an excellent lawyer. He is certainly a model of personal demeanour on the Bench. But when he tells us that he knows no politics, and then ignoring the military political verdict of the Liberal-Conservative Government of 1920; of the Secretary of State, and of the Army Council, and being also in ignorance of the documents on which their opinion of General Dyer's conduct was based, declares that this gentleman "acted rightly" in firing into the crowd in the Jallianwala Bagh, one realises that he has political opinions, but that they are those of the "Morning Post." A Diehard one understands; but here is a Judge—an excellent one—who is a Die-hard without knowing it, and who launches fragments of the Die-hard's philosophy, as applied to the government of India by army officers of the type of General Dyer: as if they were not bombs but confetti!

The Trial itself was bad enough, without this aggravation of it. Sir Sankaran Nair is a famous and very able Indian Moderate, of high character and wide experience in the Indian and the judicial service. "Gandhi and Anarchy," the book in which the alleged libel was contained, was a powerful attack on Gandhism, and the incidental passage criticising Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration merely enforced the general moral of the book by declaring that the excesses in the Punjab were no excuse for Gandhi's extreme doctrine, or his followers' violence. Moreover, the book was not really published in England at all. Three copies alone were sent to this country; one to the Secretary of State, another to the Law Officers, and a third to myself, as a friend of Sir Sankaran Nair. In India, no doubt, there was a real circulation. Yet, the trial was held, not in India, but in this country where the evidence for the defence could not be adequately given (it was mostly taken on commission), and where prejudice is as inevitable. These were the circumstances in which Mr. Justice McCardie reviewed one of the most terrible incidents in Anglo-Indian history. It was clear that the opinions and feelings of Indians about Amritsar, and their view of the great political issues involved in the O'Dwyer Trial, were no more comprehensible to him than if they had been the thoughts of so many ants. Yet it is certain that in India this Judge's words will overshadow the considered judgment of statesmen and soldiers in the anxious days of 1919 and 1920 and will go far to destroy its alleviating effect.

Take one issue alone. Sir Sankaran Nair made an important point in his defence. The firing on the crowd in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar (nearly 400 members of an unarmed crowd were killed and about 1,200 wounded) was not covered by any proclamation of martial law. Sir Sankaran Nair put the case against General Dyer in some such form as this: "A Government stands to its subjects in quasi-paternal relationship. It assumes the task of protecting and caring for them, much in the same way as a father takes the responsibility for feeding and looking after his children. A Government is no more entitled to abandon this charge without notice, and, though it may have reason for displeasure with the conduct of its subjects, to turn on them incontinently and destroy them, than a father is entitled to turn his children out of doors without any previous communication to them of his reason for ceasing to act as a friend should." This argument of the defendant was brushed aside. It may have a slightly Oriental character. But it was also a very human contention as applied to the horrible deed in the Jallianwala Bagh, or to the bombing from aeroplanes. Or take a second point. I think I am right in saying that all the authorities, British and Indian, who dealt with the events in the Punjab, came to the conclusion that there was no evidence of a conspiracy against British rule. Yet the assumption of a conspiracy underlay the whole of the Judge's charge, and its existence was explicitly argued in one part of it.

BAKR ID.

DISTURBANCE IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 13.

The Bakr Id did not pass off quietly in Nagpur. The Ekadashi procession of the Hindus was objected against by Mahomedans with the result that a disturbance, in the course of which several persons on both the side were injured, ensued. So far eight Hindus and Mahomedans have been admitted into the Mayo Hospital for treatment.

The District Magistrate, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene of the occurrence immediately after the disturbance and got the situation well in hand.

Street fights are reported to have taken place, but patrols of Mounted Police are keeping order. There is much excitement but the situation is under control.

DANGER OF BOARDING MOVING TRAMS.

Hariiwan Ramji (16) was boarding a tram car while in motion at Kalbadevi on the 2nd instant and received serious injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Friday.

"ISLAMIC CULTURE."

MR. PICKTHALL'S LECTURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A public lecture on "Islamic Culture" was delivered under the auspices of the Byculla Y.M.C.A., Literary and Debating Society, by Mr. Pickthall on Saturday evening at the Y.M.C.A. Hall. Mr. Syed Murtaza Ali, opening the proceedings, in a few well chosen words proposed Athya Begum to the chair. The lecturer gave a scholarly discourse on "Islamic Culture," and kept the large audience spell-bound for an hour. Mr. Pickthall started with the definition of culture, which, he said, could not mean anything but civilization where Islam was concerned. He alluded to the early history of Islam, the first thirty years after the death of the Holy Prophet, and characterized it as the most perfect state of civilization that the world has ever seen—a state worthy to be called the Kingdom of God on Earth. He did not call that the period of civilization, he called it the period of miracle. He then mentioned the various Universities of Islamic Civilization and the wonderful influence of the learned over the people in general. Coming to the later period, Mr. Pickthall lucidly described the various shocks and barriers that the Islamic civilization received from the outside world including the Crusades, which while they carried civilization and free thought to Europe did harm to Muslim civilization by destroying something of its tolerance and free thought. He spoke of the beauty of the old Muslim civilization which survived in cities like Damascus. It required a shock to revive the energy of Muslim civilization, and he had lived to see that shock and the awakening it had caused. He contrasted the present civilization with that of Islam, and remarked that in spite of the great progress which is seen all round, this civilization can never reach to that point of exquisite civilization which was brought about by Islam because it lacks the very thought of Allah's sovereignty. Toleration, Mr. Pickthall emphasised was the greatest asset of the Islamic civilization and its happiest feature. He suggested that the great secret of civilization was the recognition of the fact that Allah rules over every people, and no people has any right to molest, ill-treat or defraud another people of what they possess, under any plea whatsoever, for their selfish ends. He laid stress on the fact that Europe has completely failed even to aim at such conditions in the world. He concluded his oration with a sweet prophecy of the coming dawn of a glorious future—a future even greater than its past, for Islam and the world in general through Islam.

Atiya Begum Sahiba, whilst thanking the lecturer in her characteristic sweet manner, described the various contributions of Islam to literature and art, music and architecture and other fine arts of the world. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and Chairman was proposed by Mr. T. Nunes and carried unanimously. The meeting then dispersed.

ID MUBARAK!

TO OUR MUSLIM COUNTRYMEN.

To our Muslim countrymen we say to-day, "Id Mubarak!" And verily, may it be Mubarak. For, the trials of Islam are not yet over.

(1) The all-important question of the Khilafat remains unsettled!

(2) The Jazirat-al-Arab is still under non-Muslim control!

(3) Jerusalem and Mesopotamia are under non-Muslim mandate!

(4) The Mosul question is still hanging fire!

(5) The Turkish Government is not at ease. Italy, Russia or Greece is casting an evil eye now and again!

(6) Egypt is not yet free.

(7) Morocco is ablaze, and there is a minor war going on there!

(8) Here in India, there is the Hindu-Muslim tension. It is so unfortunate that there is so much mutual distrust. It is still more unfortunate, that our Muslim countrymen should entertain doubts about the *bona fides* of Hindus, who have given their best support to their Muslim brothers during the War. That was the best proof of Hindus' sincerity to Muslims. They are really wicked, who divide the Hindus and Muslims.

May the Id bring back to the Islamic world unity and amity in India amongst Hindus and Muslims! Amen!

LUXMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Swami Shraddhanandji is reported in your issue of the 27th instant to have wired to Mr. Kelkar, Chief Whip of the Swaraj party as follows:—

"Kindly ask your party not to allow Mahatmaji to shirk responsibility about restoring Hindu-Muslim unity and obtaining Swaraj after having raised the recent storm in all circles. His tirade against the Arya Samaj set Muslims at daily wild attacks on their devoted heads and if Muslim fanaticism breaks out on Bakri-I'd, Mahatmaji will be responsible, and he must not be allowed to wriggle out of his responsibility etc."

Does the Swamiji know of something which may create a disturbance between Hindus and Muslims on the ensuing Bakri-I'd holiday in order to bring discredit on Mahatmaji, who has heitherto remained adamant to the invectives and threats levelled against him by some of the Arya Samaj leaders? Now it is the duty of the Muslims to show themselves true to their noble religion by preserving their equanimity under the most irritating circumstances that may be created for them. Their conduct on the Bakri-I'd will be an eloquent refutation of the hollow charges of fanaticism brought on their devoted heads by their friends (?). The most meritorious way for them to foil them is to preserve the strictest non-violence.—Yours, etc.

B. A. VIRAIZEE.
Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bakri-Id. Mahomedan Holiday.
Harwood League: C. I. P. Parel vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage.

TUESDAY, July 15.

Harwood League—2nd Dn. Colaba United vs. Bombay Police. Cooperage.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.

The Harwood League—Staff vs. West Yorks Regt., Cooperage.

THURSDAY, July 17.

Voting Day for the Bombay Trades' Assn. Constituency to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Council.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 15 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 19m.
July 16 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 17 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 10m; Sunset 7h 19m
July 18 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h 19m.
July 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 11m Sunset 7h. 18m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapur, China and Japan per S.S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chiudi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tonga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Mauritious, and Reunion per extra S.S. "Hatimura" via Dhanushkhedi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th instant, instead of Monday the 14th as previously notified.

LATE SETH NARAINDASS THACKERSEY MOOLJI.

"The Ramkrishna Mission Sevashrama, Kankhal, Hardwar has noted with regret the death of Seth Narainadass Thackersey Moolji of Bombay. He established many charitable hospitals in different parts of the Bombay Presidency, and of his notable charities was his princely donation of Rs. 50000/- interest of which is to be spent for the maintenance of the R. K. M. Sevashrama at Kankhal."

"TEJ," "ARJUNA" AND TEJ PRESS.

A Delhi correspondent writes:—Swami Shradhanand who started the daily "Tej" and "Arjuna" some sixteen months back with the sole object of reviving Arya-Hindu civilization has entrusted in fulfilment of his original desire the entire management to a strong Board of Directors consisting of 9 respectable Hindus including Seth Jugal Kishore Birla. Henceforth the Board will look after the management of the two dailies and the "Tej Press." D. Narain Datt Rais and Professor Inder have been elected chairman and secretary of the Board respectively.

MAULANA HASARAT MOHANI.

An Ahmedabad Correspondent writes:—Maulana Saheb would be visiting Ahmedabad on 12-8-24 from the jail. Everybody is fully aware of the services and sacrifices of Maulana Saheb. Few persons have earned as much respect as the Maulana has done in India. By the grace of God, this great and patriotic man is coming here direct from the jail. Every village and city must express their feelings of sympathy and love towards Maulana Saheb by passing congratulatory resolutions and by adorning shops, bazaars and houses. Ahmedabad is first in giving welcome to Maulana Saheb, and it is hoped others cities and provinces will make similar preparations.

A PLEA FOR COW PROTECTION.

A Davangere correspondent writes:—"On Sunday (the 6th instant) at 3 p.m. a public meeting organised by Srimant Devendrappa Tavanappanavar, the leading merchant of Davangere, was held at the Dhanalakshmi Theatre, under the Presidency of H. H. the Jagadguru Murugа Rajendra Swameejee. Leading merchants, officials and other gentlemen, numbering about 6,000 assembled. Srijut Gundu Rao Khadre delivered a stirring speech, he gave apt illustrations from Sastras and histories in support of Cow Protection. He appealed to the educated people to take up the propaganda work and thus save their great 'Gomatta' from molestation. Turning to the rich people he said, that they had neglected their sacred duty of providing milk to the poor and helpless children.

One crore of cattle the important wealth of the country was being wasted every year and they were showing utter indifference as if nothing was wrong. This sin was making our very existence impossible.

Tilak Vijayajee Maharaj also spoke in Hindi in vehement terms.

His H. the Jagadguru pointed out, how Indians had "gone back" in Dharmic work. He advised one and all to spread the gospel of Cow Protection everywhere and that he for himself would exert all possible influence to do so."

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY, July 13.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m. on Monday, July 14th. Music by the Bombay Chamber Orchestra under Mr. E. Behr. Vocalist, Mr. F. Clayton. Pianoforte Mrs. L. W. Rigby.

PROGRAMME.

1. Sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor", Donizetti.
2. Indian Canzonetta, Dvork.
3. Song, "Drake Goes West," Sanderson.
4. (a) Canto Amoroso, Samartini-Elman; (b) Gavotte, Gossec.
5. Song, The Cobbler's Song from "Chu Chin Chow," Norton.
6. Lyric Pieces, Grieg. (a) Erotik. (b) To the Spring.
7. News Bulletin supplied by the Reutor's and the Associated Press of India.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

CIRCULAR.

Photographs of Bombay Exhibits in the British Empire Exhibition can be seen in the Office of the Superintendent Weaving (Ex-Assistant Director of Industries) Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay and these can be borrowed by local newspapers for reproduction by applying in writing to the undersigned.

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NOTICE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924.

THE KHILAFAT SITUATION.

The Khilafat situation, which seems to Indian Muslims to be stationary, is changing none the less, and changing rapidly; and the cause of all the changes it is undergoing lies in the resolution of the Indian Muslims, inactive though they happened to have been by force of circumstances. It is the resolution of the Indian Muslims which has inspired the Egyptian Muslims to form their own Khilafat organisation on the model of that in India. It is the resolution of the Indian Muslims which has unified the strong desire of all the Arabic-speaking peoples of the former Ottoman Empire to regain their promised independence, and has made them hope for something better than is promised by the propaganda of Sharif Huseyn. It is the resolution of the Indian Muslims which, if report speaks true, is causing the Angora Government to think of reconsidering its verdict with regard to the Khilafat, even in so far as Constantinople is concerned. We were always of opinion that the Turkish Government had acted hastily, in the interests of the Turkish State itself, when it "abolished" Turkey's connection with the Khilafat together with the Turkish dynasty. We were always of opinion that the changes consequent upon the war necessitated the convoking of a General Congress of the Muslims to draw up a programme of reforms, and that among the first of such reforms should be the restoration of the elective character of the Khilafat. It was evident to us that it should no longer be regarded as the prerogative of the House of Osman; but at the same time we considered that the Turkish nation, still being the leading nation of the Islamic world, should be the guardians of the Khilafat, the seat of which should still be at Constantinople, though on an international Muslim basis, served by international Muslim officials, exercising its protective rights over the Holy places by means of international Muslim troops and representatives, and having nothing to do with the national administration or domestic concerns of Turkey any more than with the internal affairs of any other Muslim nation. And we are glad to hear it rumoured that the Turkish Government has begun to consider such a development as possible.

Suppose, for the sake of argument that the Imam Yahia (whose name has been rumoured in this connection) were elected the Khalifa of the Muslim world, he would have to resign his local kingdom (to all intents and purposes), handing it over to a regent, and as vice-gerent of the Islamic world to inhabit the capital of the Islamic world, Constantinople, in the position which we have already indicated. The act would unquestionably involve a measure of self-sacrifice, which would not be the case if a local ruler were allowed to exercise the powers of the Khilafat from his local capital; and would so far act as a deterrent to mere personal ambition. Suppose that the Sharif Huseyn were chosen, he would have to delegate the local sovereignty of Mecca, and repair to Constantinople where he would be forced by his position to legislate not in the interests of the inhabitants of Mecca but in the interests of the pilgrimage. Thus, from the point of view of all the Muslims, the project has distinct advantages, quite apart from the fact that it would prevent an ugly break in a historic chain which has its value. From the point of view of Turkey, it has also a distinct advantage. The fact that Constantinople was the seat of the Khilafat of the Muslims has saved that city to the Turks repeatedly. It was a dim Khilafat, vaguely acknowledged and but little exercised, yet the mere idea that it existed saved the Turks on more than one occasion from being driven "bag and baggage" out of Europe. The existence of a true Khilafat, above politics, whose service to mankind would soon be recognised in terms of peace and progress, would make Constantinople as inviolable as Geneva in a little while. The Turks have abolished the dynasty and with it the hereditary institution of the Ottoman Khilafat, but if, as is now rumoured, they are willing to honour and to guard an elective institution of Khilafat, and if such a Khilafat is established as the result of the Islamic Congress then they will have done no wrong to the Islamic world, but a great service.

The main difference of opinion to be anticipated in the Congress is as to whether the elective Khilafat should begin after Abdul Majid Khan (he being acknowledged as Khalifa for his lifetime—a view to which the Turkish Government need not necessarily be opposed since their objection is not to the individual but to the dynasty) or whether an election is to be made at once. We consider, with the majority of Muslims in India and in Egypt, that His Majesty Abdul Majid Khan is still *de jure* the Khalifa of the Muslims outside Turkey. The question of a fresh election, as it seems to us, need trouble nobody; because the elective character of the Khilafat has always been accepted in theory and Islamic law, and the Muslims have at all times the right to depose a Khalifa and set up another, for the general welfare of Islam. In this case it will be the Muslims of the world who will decide; in recent cases it has been the Muslims of Turkey only; therefore the case of H. M. Abdul Majid will be considered on the higher grounds of Muslim justice and Islamic service. But it is difficult to see how he can be chosen if the Turkish Government opposes, if Constantinople is to be the seat of the Khilafat, as we hope it will be. Turkey has to be consulted now as ever. By an understanding with Turkey everything can be arranged. Without, it, all arrangements must be incomplete and their result imperfect.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has brought a message of hope from both East and South Africa. The situation in both the countries to-day, according to her, is much better than when she embarked on her mission six months ago. It is not that the path before the Indians in East and South Africa is now smooth and swept of all obstacles. No, the struggle is not ended and a good deal of travail will have to be endured by Indians before they are able to reach their goal. But, as Mrs. Naidu says, the atmosphere has been cleared to a large extent, during the past three months, of undeserved suspicion on both sides. This result is due almost entirely to Mrs. Naidu's visit. Unlike most Indians resident in the two colonies, Mrs. Naidu has approached the Whites on the higher plane of the ancient culture and civilisation of her country. As in the case of Mahatma Gandhi, her personality has been a revelation to the Whites, whether officials or non-officials. They saw in her the representative of a civilisation which in some respects was distinctly higher than their own. Her personality was a perpetual challenge to their conception of India and Indians, a conception derived almost entirely from their distant observation of Indians resident in the colony. Mrs. Naidu has given the Whites a brighter vision of Indian life and thought.

Indians in the two colonies have also materially benefited from her visit. In their forlorn state she brought to them a message of cheer from their mother-country which was most welcome. They are now assured that that their mother-country is carefully watching over them and is ready to extend to them all possible material and moral support in their righteous struggle against injustice and oppression. If the Whites in Kenya and South Africa proceed any further with their anti-Indian campaign, it will be with a guilty consciousness that they are doing a thing which in their heart of hearts they know to be immoral and ignoble. But while thus, Mrs. Naidu's visit has helped to lift the struggle between the Whites and Indians to a higher plane, Indians have a duty to themselves to perform, so that they may always remain on that plane and treat with the Whites to better advantage than they are able to do now. As Mrs. Naidu has suggested, very serious attempts must be made both in South and East Africa by the Indian communities resident there to readjust their economic status and improve their standard of living. In this they would do well to copy of the example of the Sikh emigrants to Canada and the United States, who have, by their cleanliness, rectitude and general mode of life, succeeded in winning the respect of the White peoples in whose midst they are living. Mrs. Naidu's suggestion that in future none but educated Indians should be permitted to emigrate to Kenya and South Africa is worthy of careful consideration, in-as-much as it would be approved by the Whites and would go a considerable way to soften their bitterness against the Indian "competitors." Till at least the cultural level of Indian society in both the colonies is raised to a certain height, it would be well if the emigration of illiterate and indigent Indians to the two colonies should be stopped.

Notes of the Day.

A German View of the French President.

In the opinion of the "Frankfurter Zeitung", the new French President, Gaston Doumergue, is "a man of amiable temperament endowed with the gift of slightly facetious humour of the southern Frenchman, a good fellow and a Protestant, qualities which would have made his election the headship of the French Republic impossible even ten years ago." France then according to this German view of French ideas as to the necessary qualifications of President, insisted upon having a man the head of the Republic who could receive Allied monarchs with royal demonstration and ceremenies and who could perform all the public duties of his office with a kingly splendour. Ten years ago the Catholic party in France, which generally supports the French Right wing in Parliament, would never have dreamt of allowing a Protestant to occupy the presidential seat. According to the Catholics, who are territorial and industrial magnates, the Protestants are "fellows without a stake in the country." Now that a Protestant is at the head of affairs in France, the Germans are inclined to believe that the Diehard elements in France, represented mostly by Catholics, will be inclined to hold a more reasonable attitude towards Germany.

A Nation in Hunger.

Correspondents of Jingo joornals of the type of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail" are in the habit of portraying the economic condition of the people in Germany in bright colours and telling us that the poverty and distress from food scarcity, of which one hears so much, is really simulated and that, far from starving, the majority of Germans are well-off and are even rolling in luxury. All this propagand is carried on with the object of thwarting attempts to moderate the present extortionate demands of the Allies on Germany on Reparations account. The truth, however cannot be long suppressed. The following report, appearing in "The War Cry", the official organ of the Salvation Army, which has no political axe to grind, gives a far truer picture of Germany to-day than any which the correspondents of the propagandist journals mentioned above have painted:

> The other day in Berlin I entered a Hall where sat, at a succession of tables, as interesting a gathering of The Army's guests as could anywhere be found. Poor, wandering outcasts down at heel? No. Neglected children of the slums? No. They were an impressive contingent of young Germany—a number of the University students of a country long famous as a land of learning and science.
>
> The unhappy fortunes of their nation had left these students bereft of money. But they were bent on prosecuting their studies against all odds. For the ample and nourishing free meal provided by The Army there was the right sort of gratitude. Those lads waited on with unobtrusive care paid our comrades the compliment of accepting the service without any awkwardness or suggestion humiliation. They were very quiet and very grateful and very hungry. Some of them, seems, devote their leisure to earning a few marks by selling newspapers in the streets sweeping the roads, and acting as restauran waiters.
>
> Before I left that hall there entered a bearded, middle-aged man with a face of culture and refinement. This was one of the professors. He also was hungry, and he also was welcome.

The writer gives a companion picture of th long queues of people of both sexes and all ages awaiting their turn for food at the "field-kitchens" organised by the Army throughout the country. Are we to believe that all these people, including students, are flocking to these kitchens like street beggars in India, merely to throw dust in the eyes of the peoples of the Allied countries?

Empire-Day Antics.

We are not surprised that the antics of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi and half a dozen other Empire-Day marionettes have received recognition in quarters for whose special edification they were gone through. The Earl of Meath, the originator of the Empire-Day movement, writing in the "Times" assures the British public that "loyal sentiment is far from extinct in that important portion of the Empire", meaning India, and for a proof of this fact he refers to the "demonstration" held in Bombay on Empire Day. Lord Meath goes on to add. "The 'Times of India' considered the meeting sufficiently important to devote nearly two columns to a description of the proceedings." Instead of being guided by the "Times of India" which had its own reasons for booming a petty gathering, if the Earl had made independent enquiries, he would have learnt that there were not present at the "demonstration" as many persons as there were lines in the "Times of India's" report. It is thus that well-meaning British politicians and the public at large in England are deceived by the distorted accounts appearing in the Anglo-Indian Press. Quoting a passage from Rao Bahadur Joshi's Empire-Day speech in 1923. Lord Meath remarks that "it is encouraging to recognize that if some of our Indian fellow-subjects are impatient at what appears to them the slow advance made by the Empire in granting them full self-government there are many who are aware of the difficulties which hinder rapid progress, and are assured of the good intentions and good faith of the Imperial Government." The optimism of the noble Earl is really tragic! He evidently does not know that the "many" who "are assured of the good intentions and good faith of the Imperial Government" exist only in his imagination and the pages of the Anglo-Indian journals. Rao Bahadur Joshi himself, we have no doubt, has sufficient candour left in him to disabuse his lordship's mind to a very large extent on the point. It is true that at one time—and that not long ago—there were *many* in this country who believed in the good intentions and good faith of the Imperial Government, foremost among them being Mahatma Gandhi but, thanks to the post-War developments of Imperial policy, both in India and elsewhere, the "many" have dwindled to-day into an infinitesimal few, composed mainly of persons who have no influence at all on Indian society.

Not India's Voice.

Mr. George S. Arundale, according to his own confession, is "not interested in politics." Yet, he does not hesitate to run down those who have no faith in Besantine fads. At a gathering held under the auspices of the "Convention Club", Santa Cruz, Mr. Arundale is reported to have stated that there was "only one way" of achieving Swaraj, and "that was the one adopted by the National Convention." If Mr. Arundale ventilated this view for his own personal gratification or that of the "conventionist" circle, we have nothing to say. But if he expects the public outside to take him seriously, we are afraid Mr. Arundale, who is "not interested in politics" will not be accepted as a reliable guide His gibe at "Mr. Gandhi's Charka" may be ignored. But it is pertinent to ask him whether the deputation of the National Convention, which, according to him, is "making headway in England", had cared to ascertain the views of any non-"Conventionist" Indian leaders, let alone the general public of this country, about the memorandum recently published in England? Even Lala Lajpatrai, who was in England at the time, says, that he was shown only a portion of it! Does the Convention seek to represent the "Conventionists" only, or the nation as a whole? "What India wants", says Mr. Arundale, "is immediate Swaraj and for that we must have a frame-work acceptable to all." Is the "frame-work" which the Convention has patented acceptable to the various legislative councils in this country? Is it acceptable to the Legislative Assembly, the one "constitutional" body which cannot be ignored in the matter? Has the Convention ascertained the views of the elected non-official members of the Assembly? "Let all gather. Let all think. Let all decide. And then let all declare what India wants", says Mr. Arundale. We suppose, by "all" Mr. Arundale means Mrs. Besant, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru Mr. Srinivas Sastri and a few friends of theirs. Does it not appear ludicrous to sober thinker like Mr. Arundale that a set of individuals should speak in England in the name of "India", without letting India herself know what it is they are going to speak about. Let the Convention ists first convince Indians of th reasonableness of their scheme and then they may claim to speak on "India's" behalf. At present what Mrs Besant and her colleagues are doing is negotiating over the head of India. That may be clever, but it is not representation or democracy.

Drink and Education.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta brought forward in the Corporation the other day a proposal for mitigating the evil of drink among the residents of F. and G. Wards of the city, by asking the Commissioner to spend Rs. 10,000 for "organising the peaceful picketing of liquor shops." The Corporation has been fighting with Government, for some years past, for the introduction of compulsory free primary education in those wards, which are the most backward in the city, possessing as they do a large labouring population. The drink shops in the city, which are so conveniently placed for the benefit of the habitual dsunkards, are the bane of the working classes, and they contribute in a large measure to keep them in perpetual poverty. The Corporation has not the slightest voice in the control of the drink traffic in Bombay. We do not know what the opinion of the learned Counsel, to whom the question has been referred, will be, but we hope the Corporation will not leave the matter in its present state. The drink traffic militates against the interests of the whole community; no progress is possible unless it is checked, and if the Corporation genuinely wishes to introduce compulsory education in that part of the city, it can begin that good work by putting down the drink evil.

BOMBAY AT WEMBLEY.

A FLYING VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 26.

When I wrote an account of a visit to the unfinished Empire Exhibition, I did not make the unfinished condition sufficiently clear. For I led the editor in chief to believe that the exhibit of the Bombay School of Art had been ignored by the authorities. The fact was, of course, that at that chaotic stage the exhibit itself was not set up and was therefore not referred to.

This grave omission shall be fully remedied in an article I propose to send from here on July 10, following a systematic tour of inspection both of the Bombay Court and of the Indian pictures exhibited in the Palace of Art.

I have no need, however, to keep your readers waiting so long for a brief glance at certain features of interest. The Bombay Court is, on the whole, a triumph for Bombay. Like other Courts it has a Government provincial representative, and Mr. B. D. Asli is sympathetic and capable. If Bombay suffers by comparison with the Punjab Court, it in no way lies at the door of Bombay's obliging and businesslike representative. It probably lies in the appointment by the Punjab and Delhi authorities of an artist who not only planned and controlled the construction of their Courts and set up the exhibits, but is on the spot to explain its significance and merits. In setting up the Punjab Court Mr. Lionel Heath, Principal of the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, made a good design and very skilfully and perfectly carried it out. The result bears evidences of system and unity of purpose and execution. Mr. Heath has his office in the Court, with a staff of clerks and typists. The enterprising pressman eager for informative "copy" can get it direct from the artistic brain of the enterprise.

The Bombay Court had no artist in control of its execution, and no art authority is there to explain its art treasures. Sometime back I remember reading that Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, who designed the charming Indian Room, was to be sent to Wembley to set up the Bombay Court. Plenty of people here still think that he was sent, and that he is responsible for the Bombay Court, an idea that is not altogether to his advantage. Of course it is an error. On the close of Sir George Lloyd's term of office, it was discovered that the original plan could not be carried out. Lack of funds was one of the reasons given. So the Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art did not go to Wembley to set up the Bombay Court.

However, as you have informed your readers, Capt. Solomon went on leave to England after the exhibition was opened, and land after the exhibitoin was opened, and I am glad to see that he has been interesting London people in Bombay arts. "The Daily Sketch" has reproduced photographs of some of the sculpture from Bombay, all of which is extraordinarily good. A democratic art circle is interesting itself in Sir George Lloyd's claim that the accomplished mural artists of Bombay should be given the work of undertaking the Delhi mural decorations. Capt. Solomon must regard Sir George's speech at Wembley as of immense hope for the cause of his School and of Indian art in general. To become effective, however, the work should be advertised and boomed,—the support organised. And it must be understood that whatever assistance Capt. Solomon can give to the popularisation of Bombay art in England is hampered by lack of any official status, funds, or materials to work with.

The absence in the Bombay Court of design and guidance by an artist, similar to those which have controlled the Punjab Court results in a very evident difference and a rather painful contrast. The effect of the Bombay Court is, to put it bluntly, ruined by the prominence and wrong positions accorded to public works, public hygiene and the like. No doubt some public principle may be involved in this scheme, but if so it is a wrong principle. The chief function of an Indian national exhibit in this Exhibition ought to be not to prove the contribution that English engineering etc. are making to India, but the contribution that India brings to the Empire. Now, India's great outstanding contribution is Indian art. Where does it stand in the Bombay Court? Not where it should, which is manifestly in the centre. A weak and ineffective centre has been made of models and badly-placed photographs. If visitors are supposed to be interested in the civil engineering of Bombay, which unfortunately but emphatically they are not, then large wall plans should have been provided or large models with a proper background. The Bombay show as a whole is not well laid out. It may be supposed that each

(Continued on page 11.)

MRS. NAIDU'S HOME-COMING.

BOMBAY'S WARM WELCOME.

TRIBUTE TO WORK IN S. AFRICA.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swarajya Sabha, Servants of India Society, Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, and the Rice Merchants' Association a public meeting was held at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre, on Sunday night to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, on her return from Africa, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel said:—The most glorious daughter of Hind has returned to her mother country after having achieved victories little less than miraculous in what is known as the Dark Continent. India to-day feels for Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the same pride that she felt for the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Navroji who after 40 years of incessant labour forced his way into the portals of St. Stephen and left an imperishable name as the First Indian Member of Parliament. Mrs. Naidu has served the cause of India in South Africa and Kenya with conspicuous ability and indomitable courage and imagination is staggered at the thought that she achieved the most remarkable success in the midst of circumstances calculated to dishearten and discourage the bravest man. Her burning patriotism alone was able to sustain her courage and carry her triumphantly through the ordeal. Indian History is rich in the traditions of heroic women who had performed mighty deeds which have come down to us as a precious heirloom and Mrs. Naidu's name will be added to that glorious list of Indian heroines who by their prowess shed lustre on this country. She is the brightest example of that glorious type of Indian womanhood which the pages of history reveal to us. She is made of the same stuff of which Queen Ahalyabai of Indore and Chand Bibi of Ahmednagar were made. With the single exception of Mahatma Gandhiji, there is no Indian alive who could have produced half the effect in South Africa and Kenya that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu did. India could not have selected an abler ambassadoress. She pleaded the cause of India like an intellectual giant that she is with all the vigour and enthusiasm that a just cause inspires. She appealed to the humanity, the sense of justice and the noble historical traditions of the Whites of Kenya and South Africa, and without offending their feelings she demonstrated to them the enormity of their crime in refusing to allow the Indians to enjoy their right as human beings. She was able to accomplish this task aided by her extraordinary oratorical gifts and statesmanlike tact and judgment. She not only succeeded in capturing the hearts of her own countrymen in Africa but even those of the Whites. South Africa statesmen and politicians who looked down upon her and at one time actually contemplated banishing her from Africa as a sedition-monger, began to respect and admire her in spite of all their racial hatred and animosity. It might be said without exaggeration that she actually succeeded in changing their angle of vision. Even the deadliest political opponents of the Indians had to bend their heads before the charm of her magical oratory. They had perhaps to confess in their heart of hearts that with the possible exception of Mrs. Annie Besant it would be impossible to find another woman in the whole of the British Empire, who could equal much less excel Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as an elocutionist. Her impassioned oratory must have come as a revelation and an eye-opener to them. The music of her silvery voice must have penetrated through their hearts and must have taught them to get rid of some of their national prejudices and racial arrogance. Mahatmaji very appropriately calls Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the Bul-bul of India. The Indian bul-bul even never sings more sweetly or more melodiously than does this gifted poetess of India. She was the messenger of piece who carried hope into the heart of every Indian resident in Africa. The whole of her six months' tour was a victorious march through the enemy's country. Like a victorious general she marched through South Africa and Kenya winning laurels wherever she went. She did not gain her victories on the bloody fields of battle. She did not leave behind her weeping widows and orphans. She did not devastate towns and villages. She did not leave burning fields behind her. No, she built the edifices of love on the solid foundations of peace and goodwill towards men. Well may she therefore, be called The Angel of Peace.

Mr. M. K. Patel said the success of Mrs. Naidu in Africa was due to her representative character, and also to her magnificent eloquence. She had justified her title to be called the Bul-bul of India, in the words of Mahatma Gandhi. She went to Africa as the messenger of hope and peace and had delivered her inspiring message to her countrymen there. She was one of the greatest daughters of India, and Mrs. Naidu was the brightest example of the glorious Indian womanhood. She had achieved a great deal for India by her eloquence, her courage, by her sacrifice. She had to work under adverse circumstances there in Africa, yet she had achieved a great success. Her great intellect she had used for the good of the humanity She had shown to the world that she could use the English language, many times better, than the Whites themselves. It was recommended once by some newspapers there that she with other leaders should be deported from Africa but by her magic eloquence she had converted all. She had heartened up the Indians in Africa who were depressed and discouraged and disheartened. Mrs. Naidu had put new courage, new spirit and new life into them for the great good of this country. Her great success was due to her conviction that hate could be conquered by love.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said she welcomed Mrs. Naidu on behalf of the women of Bombay. Mrs. Naidu's greatest qualification was to bring peace wherever she went. Her great gifts, coupled with her great eloquence, had been able to render the greatest services to India By her services she had raised the status of Indian women in the estimation of the world.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar said he still treasured the sweet memory of Mrs. Naidu's great father Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhya, with whom he had the great good fortune to come in contact for some time. He also knew her great brother, who was now a revolutionary. Although India was a poor country, she was rich in the birth of such daughters as Mrs. Naidu and such sons as Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Mr. Agiya Pal Singh also spoke paying her tribute to Mrs. Naidu.

SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION.

Mrs. Naidu said she had gone to Africa on a mission, and the Government was misguided enough to allow her to land there; she had gone there to demand justice on behalf of the millions of her country men in India for Indians in Kenya. In her struggle for freedom, for her life-breath, India had still a little time to spare for her children across the seas in Kenya and in South Africa. She told the authorities that she had gone there to represent the millions of India. She had told them that she should be heard and that as far as the Colonies were concerned all parties in India were united together on a common platform. The problem of Kenya must be solved in Kenya itself independently of India. They must not think that the non-payment of polltax was going to paralyse the Government there. It was a moral gesture, it was a great moral act on the part of Indians, Indians had to solve their own problems, as Kenyans had to solve their own problems, independently of each other. Only a free nation could treat with a free nation, and only a free India could treat with a free country. Kenya could not wait until the Indians were free, and Kenya Indians must struggle for their own freedom, as they were now struggling there. Mrs. Naidu then gave her experiences in South Africa and said she was thought to be a "cooly" by the South Africans. But she told them that Ramsay MacDonald was a "cooly", General Smuts was a "cooly", she was a proud woman to be called a cooly. They had called Indians to Africa to help them in their sugar plantations, but now they were talking of repatriation. She had told them that Indians had been called there and they now insisted on their rights. She had told that Indians would not tolerate being treated like dogs, as they were now treating them, in the face of the speech of the Duke of Connaught and the proclamation of Queen Victoria. They then spoke of the standard of living of Indians, and she had to tell them that poverty must not be confused with barbarism and other things. It was complained that Indians did not spend their money in Africa. But where had they any opportunity of spending their money, for they could not purchase any land, and the universities and schools were closed to them. If they spent the money they did not like Indians, and if they did not spend the money and hoarded it, the Whites again complained. She had told them that they could only get the loyalty of Indians by good treatment, and not otherwise. When they in India refused to be progressive and refused to give justice to their own countrymen in India, it was rather too much to ask for rights of citizenship there. Her message to her countrymen there was: You are the redeemers of your own people. "Let India live or let India die, but Indians of South Africa and Kenya fight out the issue to death if necessary not as between Indians and Europeans but as citizens of South Africa demanding the minimum of rights." She asked them to send better class Indians to foreign countries, who could hold aloft the self-respect of Indians abroad.

With a vote of thanks by Mr. V. A. Desai the meeting came to a close at a late hour.

AN INTERVIEW.

Sreemati Sarojini Naidu, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from her African tour by S. S. "Khandala" was literally besieged by a host of newspaper representatives in her room at the Taj Mahal Hotel the same afternoon. In spite of her indifferent health she received them all with her usual smile and patiently went through the volleys of questions that were put to her by representative after representative. She, however, bore the strain well and the newspaper men eventually retired much gratified.

The "Bombay Chronicle" representative who was the first on the spot interviewed her at great length. Asked about the effect on her health of the prolonged tour in Africa Mrs. Naidu said that when she left India towards the end of January she was suffering from fever. She presided over the deliberations of the East Africa Indian National Congress with a Temperature of about 103 degrees. Her health, however, improved much during her tour in South Africa and Rhodesha but failed again during her second visit to East Africa. On her return to India she felt to be almost in the same condition as when she left these shores.

Asked about the Indian struggle in Kenya and how far her presence had affected the situation there Mrs. Naidu said that the feeling among Indians in Kenya over the White paper was one of universal and intense resentment. All thinking Indians rightly considered it as an insult to their manhood and a violation of their inherent rights. From her first hand experience during the last few months she could say that the Indians as a community were united in the struggle and that the leaders were loyally supported by men of all shades of opinion. As to the effect of her presence on the situation she could only say that her countrymen in Kenya were much encouraged by the message of sympathy and support which she conveyed to them on behalf of the people of India as represented by the Indian National Congress.

A MORAL STRUGGLE.

Questioned as regards the attitude of the Kenya Government towards the Indian grievances and whether the campaign was likely to succeed and if so how far and in what way, Mrs. Naidu expressed the opinion that truly speaking the agitation was not directed against the Government as such, but it was more or less a movement—a gesture—of protest against the measures of injustice and humiliation which no self-respecting people could tolerate for a moment. She declared that it was a mistake to expect immediate and tangible outcome from the movement, for the simply reason that it was started on a much higher plane. The movement had given the Kenya Indians education in dicipline which they much needed. Whatever the future outcome of the agitation, she was positive about the moral value of it and it was from this standpoint that she considered the Indian campaign much more successful than they could have ordinarily anticipated. She thought that the political result of the movement could not be very considerable. She urged that a strong public opinion on the question should be mobilised here and that their countrymen overseas should be assured that they did not lack the moral backing of the Motherland. She believed that her presence in Kenya helped to remove much misunderstanding and to clear the atmosphere which was surcharged with anti-Indian prejudices and many of the Whites admitted that in her speeches and talks a new view of the Indian problem was presented which ensured its early solution. It also gave a stimulus to the Indians in carrying on their struggle. She was confident that the European settlers in Kenya were shorn of much of their misconception and misgivings about Indians. Consequently she could say that the situation to-day was much better than at any time before and that a satisfactory solution of the whole problem could be secured in near future, especially if more educated Indians went there.

PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Questioned about the Indian Problem in South Africa and the effect of her visit on the South African Government and white colonials Mrs. Naidu said that the most important aspect of the Indian problem in South Africa, and for the matter of that in every other colony was economic. Much of the present bitterness and ill-feelings could be directly traced to economic competition and rivalory. She thought neither of the two parties could be absolved from their responsibility for the present estrangement between the two peoples. At times she considerd it to be her clear duty to rebuke her countrymen in Kenya and South Africa for their faults and shortcomings which were a good deal responsible for the very unfortunate situation sometime back. She believed that a large number of the Whites in South Africa were not hostile to Indians merely because they were Indians, though there was undoubtedly a considerable amount of colour antagonism which was in its turn due to prejudice and misleading information and press-propaganda by a coterie of interested capitalists and labourites. In her opinion the solution of the Indian problem in Africa dependend on the Indians themselves to a large extent. In the first place there should be very serious attempts to re-adjust the economic status of Indians and to secure an all-round improvement in their standard of living. She suggested that in future none but educated Indians should go to those countries and those that lacked the necessary educational qualifications and capital should not on any account be allowed to emigrate. Every Indian going to Africa must have a due sense of responsibility and must consider himself as a representive and ambassador of his people at home. Every one of them must realise that people in Africa—whether Europeans or natives—judge his Motherland from his own conduct and action. Merely money-making adventure was bound to accentuate the difference and widen the gulf. A much higher ideal of life and responsibility was absolutely necessary on the part of every Indian going to South Africa. Besides, Indians settling in Africa much consider it their home and strive their best to contribute their quota towards its progress and prosperity. Then and then only the existing estrangement not only between White settlers and Indians, but between Indians and Native Africans, and Europeans and Africans would be removed and all racial and economic problems would be finally solved.

Continuing she said that a large body of the Europeans was very sympathetic and eager for a permanent understanding.

EFFECT OF HER VISIT.

Her speeches and tours in South Africa served to remove a good deal of prejudices against Indians. Not only that. She

(Continued on next page.)

ZAGHLUL PASHA.

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

MR. MACDONALD'S SYMPATHY

LONDON, July 12.

Mr. MacDonald has telegraphed to Zaghlul Pasha, expressing, on behalf of Government and himself personally, horror at the outrage and sincere wishes for his speedy recovery.—Reuter.

FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOUR.

CHANCELLOR MARX ON FRENCH DEMANDS.

LONDON, July 12.

Berlin.—Germany's hopes from the London Conference are turning into anxiety and apprehension, said Chancellor Marx, addressing the pressmen. The German Government intends honestly to enforce the Dawes' Plan, but with the stipulation that the plan must be carried out by all parties, in letter and spirit. If France demands the maintenance of the Treaty she must understand that we insist on the preservation of our rights under it.—Reuter.

ARRESTED UNDER SEC. 153-A.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

Mr. Raj Pal, printer and publisher of an alleged objectionable publication, "Rangila Rasul", has been arrested here under Section 153-A (promoting racial hatred).

KIDNAPPING SCARE SEQUEL.

"BASELESS RUMOUR" THE CAUSE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE. APPOINTED BY G. P. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, July 10.

It will be remembered that after the tragic incidents of mob violence leading to the death of many Sikhs in Calcutta, the G. P. C. appointed a Committee to enquire into the whole affair. The Committee, which consisted of Sardar Tarasingh M.L.C. and two others, have now reported their findings which are of special interest. The cause of the incident, they allege, was the "baseless rumour" that the Punjabis kindnapped children for human sacrifice. The actual perpetrators of the crime were low-class Mussalmans and a few Hindu Chamars, but "neither the Musalmans nor the Hindus as a class had anything to do with the tragedy."

The most significant statement in the report is about the alleged negligence and indifference of the police. Riots and mob-violence took place in open day-light but the report alleges the police only looked on indifferently. The Police Commissioner whom the Committee approached for an explanation it is alleged, had no satisfactory reply.

Capetown.—The Western Province beat the British Rugby Union Football team, by seven points to six, in the first match of the tour.—Reuter.

The King received in audience on Saturday the Maharao of Cutch.—Reuter.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

ITS PROGRESS AND POLICY.

"CONSERVATIVE YET PROGRESSIVE."

MR. POCHKHANAWALA'S SPEECH AT CALCUTTA

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala at the Opening Ceremony of the Premises of the Central Bank of India, Limited, (100, Clive Street, Calcutta) performed by the Finance Member to the Government of India, the Hon. Sir Basil P. Blackett, K.C.B., on 12th instant:—

"Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to extend, on behalf of the Chairman and Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, a cordial welcome to you, Sir Basil, and all of you, ladies and gentlemen, who have been kind enough to accept the invitation to be present at to-day's function.

It is well nigh three months that the Central Bank has been working in the present premises, and many have thought that the formal opening has been a little overdue, but, ladies and gentlemen, we were most anxious that the ceremony be performed by no other than the Hon. The Finance Member to the Government of India, and it was not possible for Sir Basil to come to Calcutta before now. This accounts for the delay, but I am glad to find that the interest with which the Opening Ceremony was looked forward to has by no means abated. What with the enormous amount of work and responsibility that the office of the Hon. The Finance Member entails and what with the multifarious engagements he needs must have during this part of the year, it must have been with an effort that he has managed to be with us this evening, and no body can appreciate the trouble that he has taken more than I do.

BANK AND GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

The Central Bank is fortunate in always having been held in high esteem by all prominent Government Officers in the past, and, I hope, also at present. The late Sir William Meyer, the then Finance Member, declared in 1918 that he regarded with contempt the attempt made by certain persons to discredit the position of the Central Bank. In 1919 the Hon. H. F. Howard, Finance Secretary to the Government of India, gave compliment to the working of the Central Bank at a meeting of the Legislative Council, and he referred to the great difficulties the Central Bank had to contend with in the shape of waves of panic which at different times swept over Bombay, both as a result of war conditions and as an outcome of spiteful personal attacks made from certain quarters, and in face of all this, in his opinion, the Central Bank stood up stronger than it did before. Ladies and Gentlemen, the presence of Sir Basil Blackett here to-day is an indication of the interest the present Finance Member shows in the Central Bank and its working.

Calcutta Branch:—Before I request the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett to declare the premises open, may I, with your permission, lay before you a few facts regarding the Central Bank and its Calcutta Branch? This is not the first occasion that the citizens of Calcutta have met to participate in a function concerning the Central Bank. I recall with pleasure the day when we had an interesting gathering of the prominent merchants and financiers of this historic city to inaugurate the opening of our first Calcutta Branch on Monday, the 14th of August, 1916. The Central Bank itself was then but a child that had not seen more than four summers. It was launched as a Swadeshi Concern with the object of developing the resources of the country by encouraging thrift and the banking habit amongst the people, and providing an uplift for their economical and financial aspirations. To help Indian trade and industries was its principal aim, and Calcutta being the stronghold if Swadeshism in those days, the eyes of the management were naturally turned towards it. That four-year old baby has survived all the shocks of the troublous times it had to pass through, and has emerged unscathed from its ordeals, and will be entering in its fourteenth year in December next, with all the highest ambitions and aspirations of manhood, and feels equal to the task of accomplishing far grander achievements calculated to bring credit to Indian banking.

Apart from this city's vast business resources, the commercial and industrial interests of Calcutta and Bombay are so interlaced, and the volume of trade between the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies has been growing so rapidly from year to year that fair scope is offered to our Branch to exist and flourish amongst you.

Since the opening of the Calcutta Branch the Indian public in general and the Indian mercantile community in particular have made it possible for the Branch to work quite satisfactorily, and I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude to our constituents for the support they have given us so willingly. Our only request is that of the large number of European mercantile firms in Calcutta there are still very few whom we can count among the customers of this Bank. This is not as it should be, as Calcutta's commerce is very largely European Commerce. I can assure the European mercantile community that the Central Bank is always ready to entertain sound business propositions. We are ready to co-operate, but I do hope that in future they will co-operate with us and that will be to our mutual benefit. I assure them of an efficient service and of absolute safety of their money, and trust that they will shake off their present prejudice against Indian Banks—at least so far as the Central Bank is concerned.

BANK'S PROGRESS.

We had before us an uphill task in establishing ourselves in face of keen competition from other sister-institutions of older standing, and the progress so far made by the Central Bank shows that the affairs of the Bank are conducted on such sound principles and the policy of its Directors has been based on such cautious conservatism, that in spite of the present unfavourable circumstances the Bank has every day grown stronger, as can be seen from the figures that I shall, with your permission, place before you.

On 21st Decembr 1911, the Central Bank was started with a small Capital of Rs. 20 lacs paid- up; to-day its Subscribed Capital amounts to Rs. 3,36,00,000 with Rs. 1,68,00,000 paid-up. The Bank's Reserve Fund in 1914 amounted to Rs. 1,00,000 and to-day the Reserve Fund stands at the proud figure of Rs. one crore. Its figure of deposits in 1914 amounted to Rs. 3,40,000 and in 1924 the amount of deposits stands at a little over Rs. 15 crores. In Bombay alone we have more than 40,000 current, Home Savings and Deposit Accounts. From these figures you will realise what service the Central Bank is rendering to the public, and how in spite of futile attempts from time to time from certain quarters to bespatter and revile it, it has been able to retain the great public confidence and support that it has deservedly secured for itself. In point of Capital and Reserve as well as in Deposits the Central Bank stands to-day at the top of the Indian Joint Stock Banks.

CONSERVATIVE YET PROGRESSIVE.

I have referred to the cautious conservatism of the management, but at the same time, ladies and gentlemen, we are moving with the times, as can be seen from the latest improvements we have been making in our establishment for granting facilities to our customers. Indeed, we hasten slowly. We have in Bombay a "Ladies' Department" for the use and convenience of the lady constituents of the Bank where they are attended to by lady assistants, and this is the only Bank in India that has been giving such facilities to ladies in transacting their Banking business. Another feature, the Home Savings Safe Accounts, has also been a great success. Not only does it encourage the habit of thrift, but it also instructs the rising generation in the advantages of banking and saving. We mean to start in Bombay in the near future a big Safe Deposit Department that will give the Bank's constituents great facilities in the safe keeping of their valuables in the Bank's vaults. To render efficient Banking service, it is desirable that the Bank's staff should be well educated and trained in its work. We have an up-to-date Library of Banking Books for the use of the staff at our Head Office. We have a Debating Society and Educational Classes, conducted by an officer holding a diploma of the London School of Economics. The Bank publishes for circulation amongst all the members of its staff its own Monthly Magazine, which deals with Banking subjects only. Thus we are conservative so far as adherence to sound banking principles are concerned, but we are progressive in looking after the needs of our clients and providing facilities and rendering efficient service to the public in their banking transactions especially when we know that we in India are far more backward in our dealings with Banks than the people in other parts of the world as it appears from statistics. The 315 million inhabitants of this country have deposits in banks averaging about Rs. 5/12 per head of population, and for every Re. 1/- that the Indian deposits in a Bank, the Japanese deposits Rs. 26, the Englishman Rs. 125 and the American Rs. 150. Of course considering the poverty of India we have to make to a certain extent allowances for the earning and saving capacity of the Indians; still, these figures prove most convincingly that we have a long way yet to go in this country to encourage people to deal with Banks and realise the advantages of depositing with them, instead of hoarding or locking their capital up, and not making it available for the Trade of the country through Banks.

CENTRAL BANK AND OTHER BANKS

I take this opportunity to thank sister-institutions for the friendly relations that exist between us at Bombay, Calcutta and other places, and the consideration and encouragement given to us especially by the Impe-

(Continued on page 9.)

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 11.

The Travancore Durbar has issued a Press communique regarding the allegations of acts of violence and oppression at Vaikom which recently appeared in the Press. The Government called for a report from the District Magistrate of Kottayam. The following is the summary of the report:—

"The complaints against the police are in respect of their acts about charkas and singing of songs by the Congress volunteers who were offering Satyagraha on the four roads. They recently changed their tactics. They began hoarsely to sing their so called national songs which were mostly in ridicule of the police, Government and caste Hindus. They were warned against this, but they would not heed.

This attracted crowds of other idlers. They impeded the traffic on the road. The volunteers also began to bring their charkas and spin singing all the while. This proving a nuisance, the Assistant Superintendent of Police asked them not to put their charkas on the road. This only provoked them to bring more charkas. The police admonition proving of no use, the Assistant Superintendent of Police ordered the charkas to be removed and forty of the men were brought before the local Magistrate who convicted them and fined Rs. 1 each.

In addition to violent inflammatory speeches indulged in by the volunteers and their captains as also by the visitors' songs insulting to caste Hindus and others were indulged in.

It was when a procession of such persons passed on the east side that one Sivasailam was assaulted and beaten. As his injuries appeared to be serious the police took action on it. This only provoked the volunteers to make their processions bigger and louder. When such a procession passed on the east side on June 29 some rowdies were said to have attacked one Martandum of the volunteers."

Under instructions an Inspector has taken his statement.

The volunteers would not complain or give and statements. Even in the above cases where the police took action the injured would not go to Government hospitals.

"In connection with the above incident reported in the papers the District Magistrate wrote to Mr. Narain, captain in charge of the Asram, asking him to give information for action being taken. His reply shows that he or his men are unwilling to do anything in the matter. They want the authorities to inquire, but give no help for it. They seem more intent on ventilating their grievances in papers than seeking redress through constituted authority.

There is no doubt the Congress volunteers are trained to non-violence. The District Magistrate adds that no use of force has been brought to the notice but in their speeches, songs and other acts they want only to provoke others to disturb the peace. They reveal in it and do not care for law or authority. They proclaim that they are afraid of no law or authority or punishment."

The communique, in conclusion, refers to the oppositionists as follows:—

"There is one more aspect of these incidents which should be noticed here, viz., that attacks and lawless acts on Satyagrahi's are said to be promoted by leaders of the Sarvana Hindus who have recently organised an anti-Satyagraha campaign. The District Magistrate's inquiries go to show that they had no hand in the matter at all, that the assailants of the Congress volunteers were other than the men of the above leaders. The above leaders say that they are even ready to send their own men with the Congress volunteers to see that they are not molested."

PETITION TO THROW OPEN PROHIBITED ROADS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, July 12.

The Satyagraha campaign continues as usual and volunteers are picketing the four barricades guarded by Police sentries.

The District Magistrate held an enquiry into the petition submitted by over 1,800 people urging that the prohibited roads should be thrown open to all classes of His Highness' subjects. Signatories include several Ezhavas, Arya Samajists, Vadans and some native Christians and Saraswat Brahmins. Some prominent signatories were examined by the District Magistrate including Mr. Panavallil Krishna Vaidyar, who stated that the signatories consisted of the inhabitants of Vaikom and Hertally Taluks only. Their prayers were to get removed the human wall created by the caste Hindu oppositionists on the western road and to secure the right of passage to the temple roads to all. Signatories other than non-caste Hindus who had signed the memorial were in sympathy with the non-caste Hindus' aspirations. The memorialists held that they had every right to pass along the temple roads irrespective of what the Satyagrahis were agitating for, and hoped that His Highness would not withhold that privilege from them.

Fuller reports of the caste Hindu meeting held at Chengannoor are now available. The meeting was attended by over one thousand people under the presidency of Mr. Madhava Marrier, a member of the Legislative Council. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the aspirations of non-caste Hindus, advocating an immediate removal of the prohibition and recognising the legality of the so-called untouchables' demand were passed. A few orthodox caste Hindus who were among the oppositionists withdrew from the meeting, met elsewhere and passed resolutions protesting against the present campaign to secure the liberty of passage along the disputed roads.

MRS. NAIDU'S HOME-COMING.

(Continued from preivous page).

could enlist the support of a large number of European men and women in the just and reasonable cause of the Indian settlers there. Once the "Cape Times" attacked her on account of one of her speeches in which she told the Natives that they had to pass through the "University of Opression". The article was not approved of and did not reflect the opinion of the majority of thinking South Africans. On the contrary she received many letters of appreciation of her speeches from unexpected quarters. Continuing Mrs. Naidu said she believed that the Indian problem in Africa was capable of solution if both parties met together in a round table conference in a spirit of give and take. As a result of such a conference they would find themselves closer to one another than before. She herself had by her frank talks with General Smuts and Hertzog, Col. Creswell and other prominent men been able to remove much misunderstanding.

Asked about the general result of her tour in Africa and the possible future outcome she said that that the atmosphere was much better than ever before but a serious handling of the situation by applying higher ideals of life was necessary for a final solution of all the outstanding difficulties. On the whole she could say that she was very hopeful about the future.

POSITION OF AFRICAN NATIVES.

Our representative next asked Mrs. Naidu about the present position of Africans and their future. Mrs. Naidu in reply said that the Africans in many places were much more advanced, educated and civilised than people outside though. The natives of South Africa for example had made gigantic trides in education and social and political advancement during the last few years. In short there had been such remarkable awakening among the entire native African population that she was pretty sure that it would not take them long to come to their own.

Referring to the relations between Indians and the African natives she said that mutual sympathy and understanding had been growing steadily between the two peoples and the causes of misunderstanding and distrust were past dying away. From her own experience she could say that not even in India had she received more spontaneous tokens of kindness, sympathy and affection than she received from the Africans Whites, Natives and Indians, who simply overwhelmed her with friendliness and every manifestation of goodwill.

A MISLEADING REPORT!

Questioned regarding her speech at Nairobi in whic hshe was reported to have "let down the whole Indian cause," Mrs. Naidu emphatically declared that she did nothing of the kind. She remembered to have seen a garbled report of her in some newspapers. She thought that the misleading report was due to the fact that on the occasion she spoke in Urdu which could not probably be followed by the reporters. The main point in her speech was her exhortation to her countrymen in Kenya and East Africa to set their house in order by eliminating their own mistakes and short comings. She was afterwards very sorry to find an altogether garbled and misleading version of the speech.

A SMALL INCIDENT.

Before withdrawing our representative asked Mrs. Naidu regarding the reported "insult" to her while she was about to board the steamer. Mrs. Naidu laughingly said that the incident had been much exaggerated in the Press. What happened was that some crazy fellow behaved a bit rudely to a member of her party, but he was subsequently punished by the authorities and there the matter ended. She was not aware that the incident was of such grave significance as had been reported!

Our representative then withdrew making room for other newspapermen—rather a formidable number—who were eagerly waiting to have her "darshan."

NATIONAL COLLEGE ADDRESS.

The Principal, Staff and Students of the National College, Green Villa, Bombay, presented Mrs. Naidu the following address at the Bunder:—

To, Devi Sarojini Naidu.

We, the principal, staff and students of the National College, Bombay, offer you our warmest welcome on your landing home after the triumphant services to our Fellow-Brethren in South and East Africa. It is beyond the power of words to express adequately the magnitude of your Evangelic Mission of Hope and Faith to our oppressed countrymen abroad at the most critical juncture when they were being subjected to insulting and humiliating decisions. In you was embodied a pledge of India's solicitude for her suffering sons and daughters. You addressed innumerable meetings and your convincing and matchless eloquence has done much towards disseminating the message of peace, good will and permanent understanding between all races and communities there. Glorious as your services have been to Mother India abroad, may God still enable you again to guide her, with the same zeal as before, in her present hour of trial, confusion and divided Counsels!

"GREATEST DAUGHTER OF INDIA."

BOMBAY'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Central Khilafat Committee, Swaraj Party, Servants of India Society and Bombay Rice Merchants' Association a public meeting was held in the Bâlliwalla Grand Theatre on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who had come that morning after fulfilling her mission in South and East Africa. Mrs. Naidu on her arrival was received with loud cheers and applause the audience standing till she took her seat. Among those present were also Pandit Motolal Nehru, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Miss Mithan Tata, Bar-at-law. Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar-at-law, Secretary, B.P.C.C. at the outset read several messages that had been received congratulating Mrs. Naidu among which were also a telegram from Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and letters from Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. M. R. Jayker, and N. M. Joshi, etc. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande wired:—Convey Karnatak welcome greetings to Devi Sarojini. Assure her of its appreciation of her services in the cause of Motherland.

Mr. Natarajan in opening the proceedings said it was a great honour to preside on an occasion when the meeting was called under the auspices of so many different Associations to convey their welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was in their midst once again. It was a sincere and genuine pleasure to him that day to feel that Mrs. Naidu's services in South and East Africa were a glory to their Motherland. He knew for many years past the people of East and South Africa were requesting some leading men of India to go to those countries and study the situation for themselves. He (the speaker) was invited too, once, but it was left to Mrs. Naidu to go there in spite of her being in not the best of health and knowing as she did that the feelings in those countries ran so high and so bitter against India. He said without exaggeration that Mrs. Naidu was the essence of Hindu womanhood. What she had done and achieved, he said, with the full sense of responsibility, not a single man in Ind a had achieved. The very presence of an Indian lady of culture and worldwide reputation brought about a great change among the Europeans in East and South Africa and her speeches moved them to the depth of their hearts and brought about a wholesome atmosphere. After her leaving the Indian shores great things had taken place in India and he hoped her presence back in the Motherland would tend to pacify the differences of opinion and that she would exert, heart and soul, to bring all parties together for the cause of the country.

"ANGEL OF PEACE."

Mr. K. F. Nariman then welcomed Mrs. Naidu on behalf of the citizens of Bombay and said India had sent many missionaries abroad to fight for her cause and to redress her grievances. Some emissaries even had gone abroad with the mandate of the Government of India, but none had achieved a better, more lasting and more real work than the emissary or missionary whom they had met to welcome that day (Applause). Mrs. Naidu's task was not easy enough, of addressing a pacific audience as he was witnessing that day, but one composed of utterly hostile element It was a great task for Mrs. Naidu to convert to her way of thinking a hostile and utterly adamant audience, but she had done her task with great credit to herself and to her Motherland. As Mahatma Gandhi was acknowledged to be the greatest son of India, so Mrs. Naidu was the greatest daughter of India. He hoped she will play the angel of peace in this country so that India be once more a united and harmonious nation.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who was received with cheers of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," then said he had come to Bombay to witness the spontaneous welcome of Bombay to Mrs. Naidu and had merely come there as a spectator. He felt that Mrs. Naidu did not belong to Bombay but to the whole of India. If ever a woman did yeoman service to India, it was Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She carried India's message to their brethren far away and had brought their message to Motherland. Thus she had done a double service, viz: service to the Motherland and equally valuable service to the children of the Motherland abroad. She had inspired fresh hopes in the hearts of their countrymen abroad who were suffering indignities not because they lacked any humane quality but because they were Indians. He hoped that her presence back in India would tend to soothe the present political conditions and her influence would have gratifying and pacifying effect. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas then said those who read in newspapers regarding the activities of Mrs. Naidu in South and East Africa were more than satisfied and felt that none had achieved such a signal success before. It was true that the late Mr. Gokhale had a somewhat successful mission but in that he was so much helped by the Government of India, but Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had entirely to depend upon herself and her eloquence and the result of her mission was marvellous. He wished Mrs. Naidu a long life of usefulness.

Mr. Khadilkar, speaking in Marathi, said Mrs. Naidu had fought with a tiger and in spite of the tiger's deadly paws had defeated him and gained her goal. General Smuts defied Indians but she defied him and enlisted the sympathy of the Labour Party for the cause of India. He described her as a true international worker

PIONEER OF PROGRESS.

Miss Mithan Tata then said Mrs. Naidu had done wonderful work for India in South Africa. She had won the hearts of her audience by her eloquence, and grace of charms. She was well-known not only in India but among all the English-speaking public in the world. She was not a dreamer and a poet only but also an indefatigable worker for the cause of India. The women of India were proud that she had such a daughter as Mrs. Naidu, who was a pioneer of progress and uplift of women not only in India but in the world. A great person had said that when art united, politics divided. The greatest service of unity that Mrs. Naidu had rendered was due to her art of eloquence which was at her finger tips. She had done great work for India in Africa and she (Miss Tata) welcomed her back and wished her a long life and a prosperous career of great and useful work for the country.

MRS. NAIDU'S REPLY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was given a hearty ovation said in their kindness the conveners of the meeting were cruel to her. She had arrived only that morning and was so busy during the day that she had no time to take her food nor time to change even her sari. She was besieged by reporters to accord them interviews even for a few minutes and the whole day she was occupied by many other engagements. When she would have an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Saharmati and have arranged her own things then she would have time enough to give account of her great mission in East and South Africa. She thanked the citizens of Bombay for giving her such a hearty reception that morning at the docks and said she did not go to Africa as a great missionary. Indians in South Africa are considered as a great Asiatic menace and their very existence is threatened. She had realized the situation beforehand. Some one had told her that General Smuts was a strong man and asked her what she would do before a man of this attitude. Her reply was that if General Smuts was strong, the strength of India was behind her and she too would be a strong woman. She said she would not care what happened but she would not go back until the Class Area Bill was revised. It was to be confirmed in Parliament, but God intervened at the last moment and it was dead. She appealed, during her mission, to the people of South Africa to be true to their civilization. She appealed to (their high spirit of patriotism which led the little Holland to shed her blood. She said if the men whom they called "coolies" were really so, then the Government which represented the Empire on which the sun never sets were also manned by coolies. She did not go to wreck South Africa or to dislodge the settlers of Kenya but to appeal to them in the name of justice and humanity and she knew that human appeal changed hostility into co-operation and harmony. She impressed upon them that the men whom they called "savages" and "coolies" had their civilization yesterday which the whites had made impossible to-day but the same savages she submitted were the prophets and guardians of to-morrow. She was sorry that so many parties had sprung up in India when the state of things were so critical abroad. She appealed to all shades of opinion in India to have only one party, viz., the Indian Nation's party.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings remarked that Mrs. Naidu's speech had opened a new door, that if, a question was approached in the spirit of appealing to human sympathy many thorny questions could be satisfactorily solved.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN MOB MENTALITY.

The "Daily Mail" writes:—

The disturbances this week in Calcutta shed a sudden flood of light upon the difficulty of controlling India, and illustrate the folly of supposing, as Mr. Edwin Montagu once supposed, that we can quickly establish in that land "broad based" representative institutions.

Most of the men who drive taxi-cabs in Calcutta are Sikhs from the Punjab. It was alleged the other day that a Sikh cabman had drugged and kidnapped a Moslem boy. The story grow as it spread through the bazaars, until it was reported that the Sikhs were looking for Bengal children to offer as sacrifices at the new King George's Docks. Instantly the city was aflame with wrath, rioting became general, and seven or more quite innocent Sikhs were beaten to death by the angry mob.

Some messages suggest that the outbreak is perhaps the result of the recent foolishness of the Bengal politicians who have paid homage to a man hanged for the murder of a British official, but we do not credit this view. The true explanation is probably just what appears on the surface, and nothing more.

An Indian mob is extraordinarily credulous and will believe anything. The idea of sacrificing human life at the inauguration of great public works is common through out the land, and the absurd accusation has often been brought against Englishmen, sometimes to the accompaniment of riots.

There is no story too wild for the Indian masses to accept, no belief too improbable for them to endorse. Some years ago a skilful Indian Engineer was found to have burned a victim in the furnace of his engine because it was not working well. A whole district in Southern India revolted when Queen Victoria's image disappeared from the rupee, because it was thought that the Great White Queen had been murdered. When the wells were disinfected in time of plague millions fancied that the British were trying to poison them. Inoculation against plague was rumoured to be a similar device, though Hindus took kindly to vaccination against small-pox, because with them the cow is holy. The well-educated clerks in a Government Department in Calcutta were discovered one New Year's morning on the roof of their office, secretly making offerings to a shrine built up of reams of paper and account books and ink and pens and blotting, which they thought must typify a god who was the real source of their well-being.

"Not in a thousand years will Indians in large numbers be really fit for representative Government on Western lines;" yet it was of these people that Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford made the amazing declaration that "the placid contentment of the masses is not the soil on which Indian nationhood will grow, and in deliberately disturbing it we are working for her highest good." Their fatuous words are rightly scoffed at to-day as our difficulties in India increase.

PROBLEM IN INDIA.

WHY PEOPLE DO NOT LOVE THE ENGLISHMEN.

The following review of Mr. E. M. Forster's novel "A Passage to India" appears in the "Daily Herald":—

Do you want to know why the British are not liked in India? Why the Indians do not trust us, as once they did? Why we are bound to "lose" India if we do not quickly change our methods and the tone of those whom we send there?

You need not read the books and reports: you need not plough through heavy volumes of dissertation. You can find it all out in a novel which is entertaining, vivid, even thrilling, as well as instructive. It unrolls before you the life of an Indian city, and of the British "civil station," which the alien rulers of the city and district do their best to make an imitation of a British suburb. You see the interplay of individual ambitions, jealousies, arrogances; you see the clash of racial character. And if at the end you do not say to yourself: "Now I understand better than I ever did before the problem we have to solve in India"—well, it won't be Mr. E. M. Forster's fault.

Mr. Forster is one of our best writers. He has not written much. All that he has done is of fine quality. His English is vigorous and supple. He never uses catchwords to save himself the trouble of finding a phrase that exactly conveys his meaning. He can draw men and women so as to make us know them quickly, and understand their actions, their difficulties, even their meannesses. Humour is never absent from his outlook in life. Wit seasons many of his pages. Sympathy, wide and kindly, is the background of them all.

The chief episode of 'A Passage to India' (Arnold. 7s. 6d.) is the trial of a Mohammedan doctor in Government service, charged with trying to embrace an Englishwoman in a cave. She is in a very nervous state "suffering from India," would be the correct diagnosis. She has gone out to marry a young Civil servant; she is anxious to see Indian life and make Indian acquaintances.

The young Civil servant is against this. He began, as so many do, by thinking that he could be friendly with "natives," but he had soon been convinced by the other English that "it doesn't do." He picks up from them the usual phrases:—

"You can't trust 'em."

"They're all alike, all want keeping down."

"They don't understand anything but force."

Indians are not allowed in the club; they are not admitted to intimacy, nor do the British want to go into their homes. The one man who does this, who behaves to them as fellow human beings, not as inferior animals, is disliked by the other Britons; they think he "makes hiself cheap." They distrust him; they call him "a queer chap."

Being "nervy," and coming under some sort of mysterious malign Indian influence, Adela, the Englishwoman, imagines that the clever young Mohammedan doctor has tried to kiss her in the cave. Without any evidence against him, the British arrest him on her word alone. His guilt is taken for granted. Monstrously unjust use is made of papers and photographs found in his desk. It seems certain that he must be unjustly convicted and his life ruined, when suddenly the woman comes to her senses and sees that she has made an appalling mistake.

At once the British colony casts her off; her young man puts an end to their engagement; her name is execrated, for has she not "betrayed her race", "gone over to the enemy," "renounced her own people"—by telling the truth?

This is not an "attack" on the British in India, though many will call it that. It is above the plane of controversy. It is an exact transcript of the impressions of an observer unusually well qualified to understand what he observes. It is not politics, but art.

That makes it all the more moving, gives it a grip on the imagination, leaves in the mind of the reader a clear vision of the main causes of trouble in India—the assumption of superiority by the British, and the growing resentment against this among all sections of the Indian population. Mr. Forster explains the disease. It is for us to find the remedy.

FRENCH REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 13.

Paris.—The Havas Agency states:—Revenue returns for June show that increase in revenues from ordinary sources amounted to 2,000 (?) millions of francs which is excess over the figure for June 1923 by 536 millions. Increase in revenue for the first six months of 1924 amounts 2,544 millions of francs.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

LONDON, July 13.

A record assembly of advertising experts attended the hall and reception at Albert Hall to five thousand delegates from all over the world to the Convention of Associated Advertising Clubs of the World which the Prince of Wales will open at Wembley to-morrow. There are two thousand American delegates.—Reuter.

"INDIA AT STAKE."

MRS. BESANT ON BRITAIN'S CHOICE.

Mrs. Besant writes in "New Leader" in mail week:—

Dear Sir,—The above three words are the title of an article by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., ex-Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, in a Sunday paper. There are some corrections and omissions in his article, which should be supplied.

He states that the "rebellion started in Amritsar on April 10," and that "the rebels murdered every European on whom they could lay hands, and attempted to murder European women." He omits to state that "the rebels" were a number of men who went peaceably and unarmed towards the Civil Lines to ask whither two Indian leaders had been removed, who were stopped by soldiers ere they reached the lines, who made no effort to disobey, but sat down on the road, beating their breasts and wailing for their lost friends. On this mourning crowd the soldiers fired at short range.

On the unprovoked murders, mourning turned to rage, and the men caught up sticks and and bars, and rushed into the town and killed four or five European men, and struck one European woman, who was rescued by Indian. The crowd burnt some buildings and dispersed, and no further rioting occurred. On the 11th and 12th the police arrested a number of men, and there was no resistance. On the night of the 12th General Dyer arrived, and on the morning of the 13th proclaimed that no meeting should be held.

The 13th was a festival, and many villagers crowded into Amritsar, men, women and little children, and assembled in a walled-in space, with a few narrow outlets. At 1 o'clock General Dyer was informed that a crowd was assembling. He waited till about 4 o'clock, and then marched down with 50 riflemen and 40 Gurkhas with knives. Luckily, the widest inlet to the square was not wide enough to admit a machine gun. The crowd was doing no harm; was listening quietly to a speaker. Without warning he gave the order to fire and the panic-stricken crowd fled at once to the narrow outlets. These were quickly closed by the dead and dying, and the soldiers continued to fire into the unresisting crowd till their ammunition was exhausted, leaving some 500 dead, and more than as many lying wounded. They lay there till the next day, untended, through the terrible heat of the night, without even water, save a little brought by some brave men and women, at the risk of their lives, walking in the streets being forbidden under pain of being shot. General Dyer has never pretended that the crowd was riotous or "tumultuous"; he shot the people down, as he said, "to give a lesson."

The remainder of the lesson was given in the shocking outrages under martial law, the floggings of untried men, the penning of others up in the burning sun, shelterless the imprisoning of others in iron cages, in which they could not even lie down, the tortures, the savage sentences. The "crawling order," which shocked even Sir Micheal O'Dwyer, by his own confesion, applied to the lane in which the Englishwoman was assaulted, and in this a flogging post was set up, tied to which boys were flogged into insensibility in the vain hope of obtaining from them knowledge they did not possess, and any Indian who had to pass through it was forced by soldiers to wriggle along on his stomach and if he tried to lift himself on his knees to relieve the pain, he was struck with the butt of rifles or prodded with a bayonet.

The result of the lesson has been seen ever since in the state of the Punjab, the bitter hatred felt towards the English, the many riots, the boycott of the Prince of Wales, the alienation of the Sikhs, the general distrust of British promises, the non-co-operation movement, the revival of secret conspiracy, the deliberate breaking of laws, and the thousands imprisoned for breaking them and on the expiry of their sentences, hailed as martyrs by shouting crowds and covered with flowers. To be sent to prison is no longer a disgrace; it is a coverted honour. As Gladstone said of the imprisoned Irish "rebels": "They have made the prison the temple of liberty." Misguided? Yes. But these results are the lessons learnt by Indians from events in the Punjab. General Dyer did not crush a revolution; he created one which is still going on.

This trial has made it necessary for Britain to choose her road. The "Sunday Express" says that "in the last resort we hold India by the sword, and as guardians of civilisation"—by massacres?—"we dare not let it slip from our grasp." That is mischievous rubbish. Two hundred and forty millions of people cannot permanently be held by force, and any attempt would mean the stirring up of Asia against Europe. India can only be held by ties of mutual love and trust, now strained almost to the breaking point; let Britain co-operate with India in establishing Home Rule, and then, only then, will India remain a contented partner in the Commonwealth, and a bulwark of Great Britain's self-governing Dominions in the East. Japan, China, Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, Arabia, Egypt, Angora, are all inhabited by coloured nations, and they are all awake; they would not tolerate the holding down of their coloured brethren. Britain has the splendid opportunity of uniting white and coloured races, Europe and Asia, West and East, by accepting India as a self-governing Dominion in the Commonwealth. But this opportunity; if rejected, will pass out of her reach.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

(Continued from page 7.)

rial Bank of India in all our dealings with them, I greatly appreciate. I hold that the Imperial Bank has been a *loco parentis* to Indian Banks, and I hope that under the new Governors the same good relations will continue as in the days of Sir Norcot Warren, who is happily still amongst us, as also the late Sir Bernard Hunter and the late Sir Robert Aitken, who passed away some months back. The modification of the Imperial Bank Act, empowering the Imperial Bank to support deserving banking institutions in times of panic, I am sure, will put an end to the spreading of malicious and unfounded rumours that always tend to throw nervous depositors in a state of panic, for, at the best, the purpose for which such rumours are spread can but little be served, and such modification will enable such banks to pass uninjured and unimpaired through critical times.

TATA BANK AMALGAMATION.

Nearly a year has elapsed since the Tata Bank was amalgamated with us and naturally the shareholders as well as the depositors, the Bank's clients as well as the general public, feel anxious to hear something about the practical results of the union. Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to announce that the amalgamation has been a great success and that the Central Bank considers itself very fortunate in getting this opportunity of increasing its resources and widening its activities.

The amalgamation has brought hardly any additional burden on the management, and some of our friends feared it would. On the contrary, an efficient Staff, already with this Bank, has now been well employed in the new branches, and the practical result of the Bank's working for the last six months, viz. Rs. 19,46,768 as against Rs. 8,71,159 for the same period last year, shows that the shareholders of the Central Bank have reason to congratulate themselves on the union, and may hope for still better results in the future.

After the amalgamation we had to take up some of the Tata Bank Branches, and we are now represented in 17 different centres in India, and some of our experience of these branches will not fail to interest you. Since the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank has undertaken to open 100 branches in the short period of five years and they have already opened more than half the number. In small business centres of India like Hapur, Kasur, Ilharia, and Chandausi where branches of one or two small banks are in existence, the opening of the Imperial Bank branches has proved a veritable death-knell to the local banks, and is a great set-back to indigenous banking. On several occasions our Chairman at our Annual Meetings has drawn the attention of the authorities concerned to the urgency of opening Branches first at such centres where there is a deficiency of banking facilities. The opening of branches of the Imperial Bank at small centres where there is hardly business enough for two banks does no good either to the newly opened branches and the already existing ones or to trade itself, as in face of the restrictions imposed by the Bank Act, the Imperial Bank is hardly able to offer better or even equal facilities to tradespeople of the place as the already-existing branches of other banks are in a position to do. The local branches of Indian Banks at such small business centres earn scarcely Rs. 10,000 every six months or a year after having established themelves for two or three years, and the advent of an Imperial Bank branch amongst them with the Government Treasury Funds without interest at its back brings down their income, if there be any, to a figure which may lead to their being closed.

Business Outlook:—Whilst I am relating to you the story of an Institution which happens to be in a flourishing condition, I cannot be unmindful of the fact that all round us we hear of business depression and of the difficult times we have been passing through. Some people, competent to speak on the subject, are of opinion that the worst is still to come. Ladies and gentlemen, I am not here to discuss how we have been beset with our present difficulties or to speculate on the probabilities of the worst having passed or still to come. I cannot, however, bring myself to taking too gloomy a view of the general trade outlook. The state of affairs in Europe, no doubt, is responsible for the present depression in trade. Still let caution and patience supervene, let the standard of business morality rise higher, let scrupulous integrity pervade the smallest of business transactions, and, I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that there will be created an atmosphere of confidence and tranquillity, so essential to commerce and business. A great crisis, that this year threatened the money market, was averted by the promptitude and far-sightedness of the Finance Member in selling Sterling Bills over and above the requirements of the Secretary of State, and issuing currency in India against the lodgment of British Securities in the Indian Currency Department in London. Whilst appreciating such sympathetic action on your part, I make bold to think, Sir, that to meet the situation efficiently and to inspire confidence in financial circles a reversion to the old ratio of 1/4 gold is urgently necessary. Any way permanent additions to our currency to prevent the high Bank-rate should not, in my humble opinion be postponed any longer.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Before I take my seat, I think it necessary to reply to several inquiries that we have been receiving from time to time in connection with the low quotations of our shares in the market. We have been asked the reason why the shares of the Central Bank are quoted near par, though the Bank is working so satisfactorily and the Scrip is yielding a return of over 10 per cent. I take this opportunity to explain certain causes which affect the market quotations of companies' shares and the part that speculators play in booming their favourite class of Scrips and undermining others. The Bank has no control over determining the market value of its shares. The market price depends on the demand and supply of the Scrips, and this in turn depends on rumours that are floated by the bull and bear speculators of the market, or by the dissatisfied borrowers or other enemies of the Bank. If 5,000 shares come to the market to be sold at any price, because the owner wants money, naturally the rates must go down by some points; but it should not affect the credit of the Bank in any way and should not make the Bank's depositors and shareholders nervous about the position of the Bank, as the price obtained on such shares depends only on demand and supply of the scrips at that time.

The public should not overlook also the fact that a banker in spite of all his efforts is hardly able to be in favour with all those he comes across. Whenever an applicant is refused accommodation for one reason or another, he makes it his business to speak ill of the management when he finds an opportunity to do so. If a Bank's client is pressed for margin and in case his securities are sold off, in spite of the kindly help and facilities that he was once granted, he does not miss an opprtunity to vilify the institution. If some big man recommends a business on behalf of his friend, and if, for one reason or another, it happens not to be entertained, he is no longer a friend of the institution, and when these persons meet together they naturally form a flock of the same feather, as each looks upon himself, rightly or wrongly, as a person having a grievance against the Bank, for which it needs must be maligned. Such attitude on the part of our own people, however, does not disappoint or discourage us, because a study of the history of indiginous banking in any part of the world would show that this is always to be expected. Banking institutions in every country at the start have always had to face such vilification and pass through similar difficulties during the early stages of their existence. The Bank's clients therefore, need not at all feel nervous about low share quotations. It should not be lost sight of that the quotations of certain shares are manoeuvred by a clique, so as to keep them high, and those of others kept low, even at a sacrifice to themselves, or by spreading false rumours to suit their purpose. The destiny of quotations is at the present day governed by a handful of operators in share markets, especially as the general run of the market frequenter is morally and intellectually too weak to appreciate or otherwise the real value of a Scrip. It should also be remembered that the number of a shares of a concern must have some bearing on the quotations, in as much as too large a number generally proves unwieldy and presents difficulties in stabilising the quotations.

The experience of the past has shown the investing public at a great cost to themselves that the market value of a bank's Scrip is not always its intrinsic value. For example the Rs. 100 paid-up share of the Alliance Bank was quoted in the market at nearly Rs. 300 about a year before its closing, when its value was not even Rs. 30, as revealed by the Report just published by the Enquiry Committee. The same was the case with the Indian Specie Bank shares; and the fictitious market quotations of Tata Bank shares must be quite fresh in the minds of the public. The Rs. 7/8/— paid-up share of the Tata Bank was once quoted in the Bombay and Calcutta Share Markets at Rs. 90 when it was really worth barely Rs. 10, and Rs. 22/8/— paid-up share of the Tata Bank was quoted as low as at Rs. 10 when it was intrinsically worth Rs. 20. These facts show that market values of Bank's Scrips in India are scarcely ever a correct criterion of the merits and true position of a Banking Institution. They are no index of its real strength and safety. Past experience of Banking in India has shown that the depositors' safety and the shareholders' interests are more secure with a bank having an honest and efficient management and a large Capital and Reserve, than with one having high market quotations of its shares. In my opinion and in the opinion of those who are in the know of the position of the Central Bank, its shares are one of the best investments in the market yielding more than 10 per cent interest at the present rate. When the nervous feeling at present prevalent amongst the shareholders of the Tata Bank, who have exchanged their Scrips for those of the Central Bank, subsides, and when the public is convinced of the wisdom of the amalgamation after a full year's successful working the share quotations are bound naturally to improve to their instrinsic basis. As a matter of fact, for purposes of the amalgamation the intrinsic value of the Central Bank shares was estimated at Rs. 40 by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and S. B. Billimoria and Co., the well-known auditors of Bombay. I do not believe in heavy fluctuations in Bank shares and would prefer to see them at a relatively low level rather than rise the fall under the influence of brokers or bull and bear speculators in the market. If you were to watch the present quotations of Bank shares on the London and other important Stock Exchanges of the world, you will rarely find such wild fluctuations in the rates as you find in India. Misleading quotations, however, were once an order of the day even on the London Stock Exchange. To quote but one instance, in 1878 the share-price of the Glasgow Bank on the London Stock Exchange ruled, as some of you may be aware, at £ 100 premium even a day or two before it failed. I hope, you will excuse me for taking up your time by this long explanation, but it is my duty as a banker to clear the minds of the Bank's clients and to place before them the full facts to enable them to draw their own conclusions, and to warn them from being misled by rival institutions and designing persons.

BANK'S POLICY.

The policy of the Bank has all along been to avoid devoting itself to any particular or exclusive line of business, and its chief aim has been to accommodate all kinds of business and all classes of business men. It has been the considered opinion of the Central Bank that a Bank stands for nothing if it restricts itself to earning profits for its shareholders only and does not do its duty to the public and trade. From the very beginning it has been the policy of the Central Bank to render good service to its clients, and as a National Institution, it has always safeguarded their interests with scrupulous zeal. As a result of this policy the Bank maintains the proud position it has reached to-day, and carries out those noble ideals which it has always kept before itself since the time of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, its first Chairman. The Central Bank has always believed in a policy, conciliatory though firm conservative but always open to well weighed changes and programs and providing all reasonable accommodation to its clientele that it can. We have never for moment over-looked the fact that we owe solemn duty in a greater degree to the Bank's depositors than to its shareholders, and we have always before us the fact that we are acting as trustees of public moneys that are deposited with us and that we are directly responsible for the right use and safe investment of these funds. It is principally this policy, Ladies and Gentlemen, that has, I affirm, enabled the Central Bank to attain its present position of strength and solidarity, and has won the confidence of the Indian public to such a great extent.

I need not assure you that the same sound and safe policy will be continued and that we shall always endeavour to deserve fully the support we have been getting from our well-wishers and the public in general. The Central Bank realises to the fullest extent its responsibilities and will remain at all times as true and upright in its dealings as it has had the privilege of being in the past. We know full well that all eyes are turned to us after the amalgamation, and while the majorty look upon us with confidence and pride, there is a small section that is on the alert to pick holes. Let me assure you that we are always open to, nay, invite suggestions made with bonafide intentions and motives, no matter from what quarter they come.

NEED OF PROTECTION TO INDIAN COS.

Before I close, ladies and gentlemen, I may be excused for drawing the attention of those who are interested in the development of Indian banking to take timely action against the despicable habit of irresponsible persons of making reckless and unfounded charges and instituting futile legal proceedings against Banks and other public companies. Persons taking such proceedngs, although well aware that the charges are groundless or merely technical, do so solely with a view to impair the credit of a company and retard its progress and still they cannot be brought under the four corners of the Law. It is, therefore highly expedient that in place of the present legislation, which is wholly inadequate there should be some further legislation enabling us to bring to book such persons if they fail in their vexatious proceedings and penalising them. I do not suggest that the rights of the individual shareholders should be abridged or curtailed, but would ask for legislation, especially for Banks, so that they may be protected against improper exercise of the machinery that was intended by law to be for the benefit of the public and not to be a means of satisfying private spite or desire for revenge or notoriety. If I mistake not, in Scotland all prosecutions for offences or fines under the provisions of the Companies' Consolidation Act, 1908, can only be made at the instance of the Lord Advocate.

CALCUTTA PREMISES.

It would not be out of place to give certain facts about the magnificent building which we are opening to-day. Its construction was commenced by the Tata Bank in the year 1920 and its total cost to-day amounts to about Rs. 20 lacs. It has been constructed by Messrs. Martin and Co., the well-known Contractors of your city, under the direct supervision of their Mr. Brown. Owing to an unfortunate flaw in the Lease between the Tata Bank and the Lessor, we had to pass through anxious times, but thanks to the services of friends and the fair-mindedness of our Lessor, the matter was put straight, and to-day we find ourselves located in one of the finest buildings in Calcutta in the busiest quarter of the city and occupying an area of about 10,000 Sq. ft.

Ladies and Gentlemen, much as our Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, liked to welcome you here in person, I regret he has been unable to do so, as he has had to leave for England for purposes of business, that needed urgent attention.

Sir Basil, Ladies and Gentlemen, I once more thank you for taking the trouble of being present at to-day's gathering and request the Hon. The Finance Member to declare the premises open."

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

SIR BASIL'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Sir Basil Blackett this afternoon opened the Calcutta offices of the Central Bank of India, and in so doing made the following speech:—

I am grateful to the authorities of the Central Bank for giving me this opportunity of showing my interest and the interest of the Government of India in the development of banking in India and of paying a tribute to the splendid pioneer work which is being done by the Central Bank. Shutting the stable door after the horse has escaped is proverbially regarded as a waste of time. In this case I am opening the Bank's doors after the staff has moved in, but I hope that the formal ceremony in which I am privileged to take part to-day will not, therefore, be regarded as a waste of time. Circumstances made it impossible for me to be present on the actual day in April when this new magnificent office of the Central Bank opened for business, but the Directors kindly arranged to suit my convenience by postponing the opening ceremony until to-day.

I have just received a telegram from the Hon. Mr. Sethna in which he regrets his inability to attend the function. I share with you the regret that Mr. Sethna was unable to be present to-day.

I would like to say a word about the malicious rumours which led to the runs on the Central Bank last week to which you have referred. It was a great tribute to the strength and soundness of the institution that this well organised storm has been checked in so triumphant a manner and I hope that its success will lead those who are organising the malicious attacks to feel that it is waste of their time because they are useless. If Indian banking is to take its proper place in the life of India shareholders not only in Banks but in all industrial concerns must learn that they are shareholders in a joint stock company and the obligations of holding shares in a Joint Stock Company show how people use their joint endeavours to make it a success. If this lesson is not learnt many anxious times and much bitter disappointment will be before those who are in the forefront of the development of India in the line of industrial progress.

BANK'S CLAIMS TO DISTINCTION.

The Central Bank of India has many claims to distinction. It is, I believe, a purely Indian concern, formed entirely with Indian capital and employing Indian personnel. It issues an interesting monthly magazine, from which I observe that it is not only doing its best to encourage savings by its system of home savings accounts but it is also engaged in providing instructive articles for the education in banking of its staff, including its lady assistants, and it has organised a debating society. All this seems to me most valuable. There is great need I think in India for more original thinking on economic questions on dispassionate lines, especially among those who are engaged in practical business we have many economic problems to solve, and they cannot be solved either by attributing to the Government all the blame for everything that does not go quite right or by looking to the Government to intervene as a "deus ex machina" to solve each difficulty that arises. India needs the enterprise of private individuals and the original thinking of private individuals, and not the least in the sphere of banking.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

This is not perhaps the occasion for a long speech on the economic problems of India, but I hope I may be allowed to touch on a few of them. A Member of the Government of India gets very infrequent opportunities of addressing a public audience, at any rate when the Assembly is not sitting, and I am always so delighted to pay a visit to the business and commercial centres of India that I may be excused if I take this opportunity to say a few words on subjects of vital interest to every one of us in India.

On the thorny subject of Exchange, I have little to add to what has already been said and to the speech I made on this subject in Bombay last December. Though much has passed since then and though in many directions there are hopeful signs that the time for the restoration of the gold standard in India and other parts of the world is drawing rapidly nearer, we shall still, I think, be well-advised to proceed cautiously and watch developments elsewhere before finally taking action here. If recent happenings in the political sphere in France and Germany lead to a comprehensive settlement of the problem of the Ruhr and Reparations, the way will be clearer for currency stability both here and elsewhere.

There are, I believe, many people who hold that the stringency in the money market, which was so pronounced during the last busy season, is the result of the refusal of the Government to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 4d. gold. I am afraid I cannot agree with them. If they will but reflect that at no period during the last busy season did the exchange value of the rupee rise to the level of 1s. 4d gold, how can they think that the Government could have stabilised the rupee at 1s. 4d. gold except by measures involving some contraction in the currency? And a contraction in the currency would surely not have decreased stringency in the money market. What the Government did was to secure the passage a year ago of an amendment to the Paper Currency Act increasing from 5 to 12 crores the amount of emergency currency which could be issued to the Imperial Bank against *hundis*, a facility which was fully availed of during the busy season. In addition, so far from contracting the currency during the winter, the Government themselves issued 12 crores of paper currency against sterling securities purchased the Paper Currency Reserve in London out of the proceeds of remittances. Even supposing for the sake of argument that exchange could have miraculously reached 1s. 4d., gold without special measures for the contraction of the currency in India, it could not have risen so far beyond that as to reach the gold import point and enable those who required additional currency to obtain the equivalent issue of paper currency. It is, therefore, abundantly clear that no measures for the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 4d. gold could have contributed to the mitigation of the stringency in the money market, and that it was only because they had refrained from listening to the advice of those who urged them to stabilise the rupee at that figure that the Government of India were able to do something for that relief of stringency for which the same critics were loudly calling. But even fixity of exchange in relation both to gold and sterling cannot, as our experience before the war shows, remove the cause of monetary stringency. For a more far-reaching remedy we must look to an increase in the amount of new savings in India, i.e. in the amount of new capital within India herself, so that the supply may be more nearly equal to the demand, for it is a shortage in the supply of capital which is at the root of the difficulty.

The steady extension of the business of banks such as the Central Bank on sound lines, leading the way to an extension of banking facilities throughout India in a way that will link up the indigenous banking system with the bigger banks and the Imperial Bank, and provide India with a financial machinery adapted to the genius of the Indian peoples, offers to my mind one of the most promising prospects of eventual relief from the difficulties of seasonal stringency. Stringency in the money market has its root in the facts of nature. In a country which is predominantly agricultural, more currency is necessarily required in those periods of the year when crops are being harvested. In India the recurrence of a period of three months during the summer when the monsoon is with us and activity of all sorts is necessarily restricted by weather conditions adds a further and special seasonal influence. During these three months the demand for currency is reduced to a minimum and the monsoon thus increases the wideness of the margin between the amount of currency and credit required when activity is at its maximum and the amount required when activity is at its minimum during the year. It is absolutely inevitable that money must be cheap during the summer months in India. During that period money must be kept liquid in order that it may be available for use in the winter and spring. Something can and has been done in the direction of providing for emergency issues of currency at the periods when demand is strong. They increased the amount of currency reuired for the movement of the cotton crop and the dearness of cotton manufactures reduced the demand for piecegoods, the sale of which in the agricultural districts normally serves as a means of bringing the currency back to the centres. In addition, the demand for bullion was smaller than might perhaps have been anticipated. I am not sure, however, that the stringency last winter and spring was not accentuated by the very fact that the Government were known to have passed the new Act allowing them to increase the amount of emergency currency issued against *hundis* and were known to be desirous of mitigating stringency so far as possible. If one of the results of the provision of emergency facilities is to lead to the looking up during the summer by banks and others of funds which they would otherwise have kept liquid for use in the winter, the emergency provisions can contribute nothing to a solution of the problem, and we are just as well off without them.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

I am not here to make any pronouncement as to the intentions of the Government. They are carefully examining the lessons to be drawn from the experience of the last twelve months which as I have already indicated, may perhaps be regarded as exceptional. They are of course prepared to make full use of the existing provision for the issue of emergency currency against *hundis* and of their further power of issuing currency against sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve purchased out of the proceeds of remittances. It may be that this latter method is capable of extended use. The limited number of *hundis* available to the Imperial Bank makes it difficult to extend the former in present circumstances. But as I have said, Government action cannot possibly provide a complete or final solution. The natural man always tends to demand cheap money, and he is always ready to criticise the powers that be when money is not cheap. He finds it difficult to realise, in spite of the lessons of the last ten years, that in the long run unduly cheap money always means inflated prices and consequent social and industrial evils. It must be the duty of the business world, and, in particular, of the banks to do their part in keeping sufficient funds liquid in the slack season to ensure themselves against being caught short in the busy period.

The expansion of banking facilities will do much to ease this position. It is not only by an increase in the quantity of currency in circulation that an increased demand for it is met. If, in one part of the country compared with another, currency tends to circulate half as fast, the amount of currency required in that part is twice the amount which is required in the other part. It is not possible unfortunately to devise any sure method of securing that redundant currency shall be withdrawn at the moment it ceases to be required. While upcountry currency circulates slowly and a larger amount of it is in need, it circulates more rapidly when it comes back to the business and money centres of India and a smallen amount is required. Precautions are required to ensure that the extra currency used upcountry when crops are moving shall, when it returns to the centres, either be withdrawn at once or prevented from circulating with that rapidity which is normal to currency in those centres. It is the function of the banker to immobilise some part of this currency in Calcutta, Bombay etc., during the slack season in order to keep his resources liquid against the period of stress. If, in addition, banking can spread gradually upcountry, it will be able to render an additional service by increasing the rapidity of circulation in up-country districts and thereby tend to make the rate at which money circulates more even as between the mofussil and the banking centres. In course of time it will thus provide both up-country and in money centres an agency practised in the art of regulation the flow of currency.

Among the services which the Central Bank has rendered to India, possibly not the least pregnant with results for the future has been its absorption of the Tata Industrial Bank. If this amalgamation can be made by careful and sound banking to secure the building up of a single bank stronger than the two banks could have been individually and in separation, an important step will have been taken in the banking sphere to enable banking to keep pace with the industrial progress of India. The Imperial Bank of India is opening new branches all over India in accordance with its agreement with the Government, but that is not enough. In order to enable the Imperial Bank to take its place in the banking system of India, other strong banks are needed alongside of it, to enable it to develop its functions as the Bankers' Bank, which were among the purposes which those who supported to the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks had in view. The Central Bank of India will, I hope, take a foremost place among these other strong banks.

EVILS OF SHORT DEPOSITS

Not very long ago we were discussing in Simla the measure which is now the Steel Protection Act. That Act marked a new departure in the history of Indian Industry. It marks a definite and deliberate effort to build up a strong industrial India to take its place by side with agricultural India. If the hopes of those who acclaimed the adoption of protection by India are to be realised, parallel efforts must be made to improve our technical education and technical equipment both in industrial matters and in the sphere of banking and finance. The machinery of Indian Industrial finance must be improved *pari passu*. I had occasion during the debates on the Steel Protection Bill to draw attention to what seems to me to be a real weakness in India's financial machinery for industrial purposes. Far too large a proportion of the capital used by industrial concerns in India is obtained on short deposit. This leads to many evils. An Industrial concern ought not to be in the position of being liable to have to repay to the lender on demand or at short notice any part of its capital which it has locked up in bricks and mortar and plant or which it requires for the purpose of day to day working capital. So long as it runs the risk of a sudden demand to repay deposits an industrial concern, however well-managed and however adequate its rates of profit, may be forced to close down by some unforeseen momentary development leading to a general demand on the part of depositors for

(Continued on next page.)

WOMEN'S WRONGS.

What a Great Surgeon Said.

One of the greatest surgeons said that he never went to bed without feeling thankful for not having been born a woman. A woman's health handicaps her, almost always. She has pains and disabilities which do not afflict men. Nature does not give her a fair chance. Her blood is more often thin and poor than a man's, and she often neglects the first beginnings of ill-health.

Many of the fair sex who seemed destined to a life of frequent suffering have been freed entirely from their ailments, through the wonderful blood-making qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Women make too light of their troubles. Many a housewife toils all day with a pain in her back and side, a burning headache, and a sense of having no spine left.

What a pity that women will not listen to their friends whom Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved from this misery. These pills ought to be taken in the first years of womanhood: they may make all the difference to the health of a lifetime. But whenever a woman suffers they will help her—in youth, middle-age, and after-life.

All women should take advantage of the health-help of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Of chemists, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Got a Cold?

INSTEAD of going around coughing, sneezing, and spreading colds and influenza amongst your friends, how much safer for you to take Peps and end the mischief. Peps are genuine infection-killing tablets, —a remedy that you really breathe.

When dissolved on the tongue, Peps give off powerful healing and germicidal fumes. These speedily clear the throat, and breathing system of mischievous germs, allay inflammatory action, strengthen weak tissues, and soon banish the worst cough, cold or chill.

Their marvellous chest-strengthening properties make Peps a boon to all sufferers from bronchitis, asthma, etc.

TAKE "THE REMEDY YOU BREATHE"

PEPS

PEPS are obtainable at Re. One per bottle of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere. By post from Messrs Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd Bombay; Dadhas & Co. Madras; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo; or from E. M. de Souza & Co. Rangoon; etc. I. P. 159.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, July 14.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

23-24—3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Son of Purnamal, Vachha and Co.

29-24 4447-21—Daphtary F and D, J K Bubber and Co v Raghamal Badhsing, Motichand and D.

31-24—2236-22—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy v The Universal Trading Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

39-24—1184-24—Thakoredas and Co, Bai Saraswatibai widow v Dashrath Bhan Sankuttar, Judah and S.

40-24—4302-21—Motichand and D, Reghunath Budhsing v Holland Bombay Trading Co, Captain and V.

91-23—Indian Company's Act and Re Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co, N C Dalal and Co, The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Ltd, In Re The Indian Toys and Glass Mfg Co Ltd.

80-22—674-22—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co Ltd v Madhavdas Haridas.

3-24—3643-23—In Person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdusani and anr v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

28-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chagganmal, Kanga and Co.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd, M.B. Chothia.

33-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sharappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Harilal Narotam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.

46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.

51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

19-12—1160-10—Payne and Co, Rahim Vali Muhomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamdia and another, Payne and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

93-23—546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON ..... MARTEN AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

12-24—1863-23—Mehta L and Co. Bai Dosebai, widow, Bai Dhanbai widow, Madhavji and Co.

25 24—3047-20—Mehta L and Co., Jeygopal Gangabishen vs. Payne and Co.

40-23—2288-19—Malvi M. R. and Co., G. G. Nadkharni Vithaldas Odhavji Smethan B. and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

24-23—Re Trimbak Vinayak Manohar, Divekar and B v Anpurnabai widow, Anant Ganesh, Malvi M R and Co.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G, Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh

2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Chh.

2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.

2819—M B Chothia, Valimahomed Haji Gani, vs. Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.

2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd, vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others. Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachard, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others. Mulji Th and C.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.

2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and others vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand Judah and S.

2689-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damoder v. C M Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co., Crawford B and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs. Raoji Ghella, N. C. Dalal.

1285-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram, Soonderdas and Co.

2635-21—N. C. Dalal, Bamchand Gopalji vs. Kantishanker Jethashanker, Malvi M. R. and Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4829-23—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Lakhmichand Padamsey v. Bhawan Amulukh, Ferreira and V.

4117-23—Bhaishanker K. and G., The Bank of Morvi Ltd., v. Anant Balwant Modak and anr, Captain and V.

4331-23—Amarchand and M., Gordhandas Nathalal v. Ramnarayen Rajmal, Purnanand C. and J.

4937-22—Khandwalla and Chh. Lalubhai Ranchoddas v. Dipchand Hemraj, Shah and Co.

110-22—Craigie B. and C. Danier Campbell Paten an dors v. J. N. Singh and Co., Ltd., Madhowji and Co.

4224-23—Kanga and Co., N. H. Moos v. K.R.P. Shroff and ors., Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D. Mafatlal Gagalbhai v. Karani and Co., Motichand and D. Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

2288-23—Motichand and D., Karani and Co., v. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and another, Daphtary F. and D.

4198-23—Edgelok G. W. and Co., Jethabai Mulji and others, vs. Doongrsey Tricumdas and others, Merwanji K. and Co.

1099-22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Hasammia Cumrudin and Sons, vs. Oodesi and Co., Shamrao M. and H.

2509-19—Dikshit M. and Co., Vithaldas Jugjiwandas, vs. Mahomedbhai Esabhai and Co., Unwala P. and P.

794-23—Thakoredas and Co., Lalubhai Nagardas and another, vs., Tuljaram C. Kandwalla, Jehangir M. and S.

SUMMARY SUIT.

376-24—Thakoredas and D. Mohanlal Chandalal vs. Chandalal Dalichand and Co., Pandia and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

347-24—Dubash and Co., Daolatram Kudavmal vs. Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K. and Co.

3168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Bishanbhai Wayal vs. Ramsarup Bisani and another, N. C. Dalal.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

(In the Division Court No. 37.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3885-21—Vrajlal and Co, Jaggannath Chaganlal Bros v Padamsy Vallabhdas, Ferreira and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

1251-24—Purnanand C. and J. The Official Assignee of Bombay vs. Vrajlal Hargovindas.

3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3503-21—Thakoredas and D, Chabildas Vanmalidas v Manilal Chagan and another, N C Dalal.

3517-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsy Damoder v Dwarkadas Chotalal, Amanchand and M.

3604-21—Surajmal and Co, Joshi Hathiram Purshotam v Dayaram Premji, Madhowji and Co.

3608-21—Dubash and Co., Kedarnath Baburam vs. Mehtabrai Chuhamal, Amarchand and M.

3641-21—Dubash and Co., Kedarnath Tulsidas vs. Beharimal Jagmal, Amarchand and M.

3904-21—Manchershaw and N, Sheshmal Shankerlal and Co, Ramji Pethabhai, Judah and S.

3911-21—Manilal and K, Virbhadraya Nagaya Shivappanath, Abdulally Samsudin and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

2915-21—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas, Misrilal Umedram and others.

3918-21—Purnanand and C, Jimatlal Partapsey, Tokram Gurudamal, Payne and Co.

3941-21—Payne and Co, Haji Raji Mahomed Rehmanbhoy, Fatmabai and others Matubhai J and M.

3954-21—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Ambalal, Gordhandas Tulsidas, N C Dalal.

4004-21—Shah and Co, Amulakh Labhchand, Anpurnabai widow and another, Amin and D.

4022-21—Ferreira and V, Ramchandra Bhagwandas, Anandilal Sukhanand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4030-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Ganpatrai Harnandrai Dharka, Chandulal Madanlal and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4077-21—N V Gokhale, Zaitoonabai widow, Yusuf Saleh Mahomed Shaikh, N C Dalal.

4078-21—Motichand and D, Liladhar Devji, Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

4079-21—Motichand and D Ebrahim Abdul Husein and others, Abdul Husein Tayabbhai Khapat, Merwanji K and Co.

4083-21—Payne and Co, Nandramidas Mathuradas, Mohanlal Bhagwandas and another, Jamsetji R and D.

4084-21—Payne and Co., Chimandas Fatechand v Mohanlal Bhagwandas and another, Jamsedji R and D.

4096-21—Mehta L and Co, Karsondas Muganlal and another, The National Spg. and Wg. Hosiery Mills Ltd, Raghvaya N and Co.

4129-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Manibai widow, Khinchand Jhaver and others, Jamsetji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

4140-21—Surajmal and Co, Laxminaraven Gangadher, Bansilal Badrinarayen, Tyabji D and Co.

DELHI RIOTING.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RELIEF MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, July 12.

The Congress Committee has realised that it can lend best aid by addressing itself to the relief of distress. It has granted and already sent a sum for the relief of the wounded admitted into the hospital; and has invited all to co-operate in providing comforts for those in distress. In no other direction are its services more urgently needed at present. Natural forces are at work, and it is expected as soon as people are tired of the present state of insecurity, the excitement, and the suspension of normal life, they will sue for peace. Just now all talk of restraint is anathema to a certain turbulent element, although the bulk of the population are peace-loving, and deeply deplore and condemn all excesses. It is estimated by the hospital authorities that of those admitted, the larger number were Hindus. Evidently they got the worst of it in the second skirmish.

"CLAN MACMILLAN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 12.

The Government of Burma has appointed a special Court under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act to investigate the cause of the loss of the "Clan Macmillan." No date has yet been fixed for the inquiry.

The "Pioneer" understands that there is no intention at present to remove the aerodrome from Bamruli to a site nearer Allahabad. When the American aviators came to Allahabad the idea was put forwrd that to save transport for service aircraft loading at Allahabad, a ground nearer the Cantonment would be more suitable and convenient but nothing has yet been done to give that idea a practical shape.—A.P.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

the return of their money. The habit of using short deposits to provide capital for industrial concerns has the further disadvantage that it restricts the supply of good industrial securities-shares, preference shares, debenture, available for the ordinary investor, and unduly narrows the market for such investments. Further, the deposit habit, to any mind, is injurious also to the growth of banking in India. An industrial concern which is taking considerable sums on deposit is really doing banking business of a kind for which it is not equipped and in which it is not experienced. At the same time, the banks who are the natural middlemen for the management of money on short deposit and ought to be skilled in the problems of maintaining liquid resources and judiciously making short term loans, find their natural business unduly restricted. Finally the losses which must inevitably occur in a crisis or a panic owing to money lent on short deposit being locked up in fixed capital assets must tend to frighten many Indians both from investing in industrial shares and from putting their money on deposit with a bank or anyone else at all. If the machinery of industrial finance is to keep pace with the demands of modern times in India, this habit, which is sanctified by long years of practice, will have to be modified.

Again, the development of banking in India is required with a view to increasing the capital available for industrial and development purposes in India and generally for the proper mobilisation of India's capital resources. I need not here enter into the question of the encouragement of the flow of foreign capital which is likely to come to India in the next decade cannot be nearly as much as India needs. Even if foreign capital were available in larger quantities than seems probable, we have still to face the vital problem of increasing the amount and availability of Indian capital in India itself. The Government have been doing what they can to provide special facilities for the small investor both through the co-operative movement, throug the Post Office Savings Bank, and through the Post Office Cash Certificates. Statistics of the latter are very encouraging. In the twelve months ending the 31st March 1924 the net receipts from Post Office Cash Certificates were Rs. 5,29 lakhs and in the two months April and May 1924 the net receipts were 77 lakhs which compares with a figure of 80 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous year. It will be seen from this that the stimulus given to these Certificates by the attractions added to them on the 1st April 1923 has not lost its strength. Although the rate of interest for those who hold the Cash Certificates for the full period of five years is 6 per cent and therefore, somewhat higher than the rate which the Government of India now have to pay for their rupee loans, it is not proposed at present to reduce the attractions of the Post Office Cash Certificates. It would be a pity to disturb the growing popularity of these Certificates and the benefits to be obtained by an increase in the number of people who invest in them and in the amount of capital saved by their means outweigh the extra cost of continuing the higher rate for the present.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

Finally, before I sit down let me say a word about the new Rupee Loan. The continuance of the programme of capital development both of the Central Government and of the Provincial Governments, depends primarily on the people of India being willing year by year to subscribe for Rupee Loans on a scale very much larger than was customary before the war. There is, of course, always the possibility of resorting to an external loan in London or elsewhere, but if this can be avoided as we have avoided it this year, India clearly gains by being the full owner of the Railways or irrigation works or other works of public utility on which the money has been spent instead of having to some extent as it was to mortgage these undertakings to lenders in London. The amount of the loan for which we are asking this year is 15 crores only. An official announcement will be made on Monday. This means a reduction of 9 crores asked for a year ago and a reduction of 5 crores on the figure tentatively suggested in my last Budget speech. We have been able to reduce our demand on the money market mainly because of the continued inflow of money into the Post Office Cash Certificates. The amount required, therefore, is a modest one, and I have no doubt that it will be readily subscribed. A year ago we issued the same long-term loan at 95 which we are this year issuing at 99. Short term ten year bonds were issued last year at 97 and the same bonds are being issued at 98/4. The opportunities for getting Government security at a high rate of interest are gradually passing away in India and in England, and with the improvement in our general financial situation I look forward to being able in future years to obtain rupee loans on still better terms. Meanwhile, I can confidently recommend the forthcoming issue both as a satisfactory investment and as an opportunity for Indian capital to further development of India's heritage.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all those responsible for the management of the Central Bank of India for your kindness in inviting me here to-day and for the honour you have done me, and I wish all prosperity to the Central Bank and to this new Calcutta Office.

According to the "Pioneer" arrangements are being made in India for training the men of the medium artillery in motor driving with the object of dispensing with the services of the Mechanical Transport Drivers on tractors now used with that branch of gunners.—A.P.

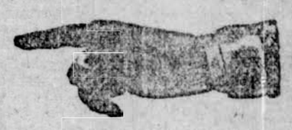
As the number of officers who qualified for entry into the Staff College at Quetta was much below the number of vacancies, over twelve places will have to be filled by nomination. The "Pioneer" understands that the names of the nominated officers will be announced before long.—A.P.

Illustrated

Sunday Edition

or

"Bombay Chronicle"



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MAGISTRATE AS PASSSVE RESISTER.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote in mail week:—

There has been a good deal of comment in Parliamentary circles on the action of the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Haldane) in demanding the resignation of a magistrate at North Cave, in Yorkshire, on the ground that, as a passive resister to the Education Act, he has refused to pay poor rates. The justice of the peace in question, Mr. A. E. Dent, a farmer and Methodist local preacher, was appointed a magistrate last year. It is stated that in December he was notified by the chairman of the Bench that he could not be received on the Bench so long as he remained a passive resister.

At the beginning of May Mr. Dent received the following letter from the Lord Chancellor's office:

I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to say that he has been informed that on April 5, at the Brough Petty Sessional Court, you were summoned by the assistant overseers for neglecting to pay poor rates, that orders were made against you, and that distress warrants have been issued and were duly executed on April 19.

The Lord Chancellor is also informed that you have been summoned many times previously for non-payment of the poor rates, and that in several cases distress warrants have been issued and executed. His lordship understands that you refuse to pay these rates because you are a "passive resister" to the Education Act. He desires me to say that he looks on refusals to obey the law which requires the payment of these rates by person who holds the office of a justice of the peace as a very serious matter, and that he cannot allow a magistrate who refuses to obey or to enforce the law to remain on the Bench. I am to ask whether the Lord Chancellor's information is correct. If it is, he proposes to remove your name from the Commission of the Peace.

The Lord Chancellor does not wish to appear harsh, and he proposes, therefore, before removing your name, to give you an opportunity of resigning your office of a justice of the peace. If, however, he does not receive your resignation by May 10 he will direct your name to be removed from the Commission.

Mr. F. C. Linfield, M.P., who has been asked by the Methodist Conference to take the matter up, has already drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to Lord Haldane's action. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been in Scotland this week, but it is expected that on his return to London this morning he will seek an early opportunity of discussing the subject with the Lord Chancellor and acquainting himself with all the facts of the case. Mr Linfield and Sir Robert Kay intend to address questions to the Prime Minister on Monday, when Mr. MacDonald will be in a position to make a statement regarding what Liberals characterise as "an interference with freedom of conscience."

A Nasik correspondent wires that Mr. Ramchandra Jagannath Pande, a young Swarajist of 24, Municipal Councillor, and Secretary, Nasik District Congress Committee, has resigned in obedience to the Ahmedabad resolutions.

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DHANDHUKA MUNICIPAL BOARD.

ALLEGED ARBITRARY ACTS OF PRESIDENT.

RESIDENTS' APPEAL TO GOVT. FOR REMOVAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANDHUKA, July 12.

Rate-payers and residents of Dhandhuka assembled to-day, in a crowded meeting to request Government to remove the President, Municipal Board, from his office for alleged innumerable illegalities and arbitrary acts done by him.

Mr. Jethalal Acharya, Municipal Vice-President, presided. Four alleged illegalities were specifically mentioned in the resolution: (1) the President's alleged failure to convene the January and April quarterly meetings of the Municipal Board, under section 26 (1) Municipal Act. (2) His alleged failure to present within the statutory date the Budget for 1924/25, under section 169. (3) The alleged illegal expenditure of Rs. 6,000 from the Municipal funds without a Budget grant or without special directions from the Collector under section 175. (4) the alleged going far beyond the instructions of the Collector, and spending municipal funds.

The resolution further demanded a public inquiry through non-official majority of the Bombay Council members into the conduct of the Ahmedabad Collector and Dhandhuka Mamlatdar for their aiding and abetting the President's alleged arbitrary and illegal proceedings. Sjt. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. and Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., were present by special invitation. Mr. Jamnadas said that was the clear duty of the Minister Local self-Government to remove the President from the office. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Sjts. Jamnadas and Swaminarayan left for Viramagam by the mail train.

LAHORE BYE-ELECTION FOR PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

The Lahore and Rawalpindi Division north rural constituency bye-election, for the Punjab Legislative Council, resulted in a victory for Mr. Labh Singh, Swarajist candidate, who topped the poll, defeating Mr. Ganpat Rai by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes. The bye-election is due to the successful election petition put in by Mr. Labh Singh against the decision of the returning officer, who disqualified him on the objection raised by his rival on the ground that he was a Sikh and as such was not eligible to stand as a candidate for a non-Mohamedan constituency. Mr. Labh Singh is a barrister of Gujaranwala who was tried and sentenced by Martial Law Tribunal in 1919 in the Gujaranwala conspiracy case, but whose sentence was commutted subsequently.

GENERAL NADIRKHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

General Nadir Khan, late Commander-in-Chief of Afghanistan, who is proceeding to Paris as Afghan Ambassador, arrived in Peshawar, to-day, and will pass through Lahore on the night of the 14th instant. The local Khilafat and Congress Committees are making arrangements to give the general a reception at the railway station.

EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Well might the Secretary of State congratulate the increasing number of the graduates turning out of the Indian Universities but the growing unemployment of the educated class caused thereby is very alarming. The graduates come out of the University premises into the outer world 'to beg' but meet with ready answer of 'no vacancy'. Such conditions can be ameliorated to a certain extent if provincialism is adopted where it is not impossible to do so in affording the vacant situations. I do not for a moment think, if this comes to pass, the Maharastrians will prove themselves incapable to any job. Will any M. L. C., please ask the Government in the coming sessions, the number of 'aliens' in service of the Bombay Government from the highest official down to the clerk newly engaged.

The information with the P. C. will be interesting and instructive.—Yours, etc.

A GRADUATE.

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AGAINST EXTENSION OF RENT ACT.

BOMBAY LANDLORDS' VIEW.

A public meeting of the house-owners of Bombay was held on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Landlords' Association, to protest against the contemplated extension of the Rent Act, and to submit a memorial to Government about it. Mr. J. B. Petit presided.

The memorial was a lengthy one, and contained a catalogue of the grievances of Bombay landlords. The memorial stated that in case it was decided to keep the Rent Act, it should be so amended:—

(a) As to exclude the Rent-farmer from the benefit of the Act, (b) that the Act does not apply to lands; (c) that the Rent Controller's Certificate is not made a condition precedent by the Small Causes Court for the purpose of issuing Distress Warrants or trial of ejectment suits; (d) that it is made obligatory upon the tenant to produce the Certificate of Rent Controller regarding the Standard Rent; (e) that Section 9, Clause 1, of the Act gives protection only to those tenants who pay their rents regularly every month within a fortnight from the time that it becomes due; and (f) that no notice for termination of the tenancy may be required in case of the operation of Clause 3 of Section 9 of the Rent Act which prohibits sub-letting.

In the course of his speech Mr. Petit said:—

The large influx of population into the city during the period of the war, which was mainly responsible for the rise in the demand for buildings, has abated. You all know as a matter of fact that properties have dropped heavily in value, in some cases even to the pre-war level; that rents have in consequence gone down very substantially throughout the town and that there are numerous buildings which cannot find tenants for love or money, with the result that the owners thereof are face to face with ruin, Land at Hornby Row and Esplanade Road had risen from the vicinity of Rs. 500 per square yard to Rs. 2,000 per square yard. It has fallen again to the pre-war level. There are to-day half a dozen buildings for sale on Hornby Road each at a very heavy loss; and yet buyers cannot be found for them. The whole of the Ballard Pier Estate with a few fortunate exceptions is one sad story of the heaviest land and building slump, yet recorded in the history of this city. There are dozens of buildings for sale on this Estate at values ranging between 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. below their cost; and yet buyers cannot be found for them. Properties on the Malabar Hill, Nepean Sea Road, Ridge Road, Peddar Road, Warden Road and other first class residential localities have a similar tale to tell. Dozens of them are in the market at heavy losses to their owners, who are unable to secure either purchasers or tenants for them. Vacant lands even in the most congested and industrial centres of the town have shared the same fate. The slump in the better localities is reflected in its turn on the humbler parts of the town which have also felt the effect in proportion to their importance in the city. I know of instances in which even coveted tenancies in the most industrial centres of the town have had to be voluntarily reduced by 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. in obedience to this downward tendency to secure tenants.

RETARDING ERECTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

The continuation of this Act also has another very harmful aspect. The artificial lowering of the rents of properties very largely retards the erection of new buildings in the city. It has also a very disastrous effect not only upon the revenue of the Municipality, but also upon the success of the various development schemes of the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the Development Board, which in their turn all re-act again on the proletariat in one form or another, ultimately resulting in more taxation, continued congestion and a depression in landed properties. The creation of a spirit of ill-feeling and hatred between the landlord and tenant classes is another unfortunate aspect of the Act which ought not to be lost sight of and which is likely to be productive of very harmful results for years to come.

When the entire scale of life has undergone a change, when even the labourer earns 100 per cent. more than he did in 1914, when our food-supplies have risen in very nearly the same proportion, when the cost of painting, renovating, whitewashing and tile-turning has more than doubled, and when a poor landlord or landlady entirely dependent upon his or her rents for his or her living has to pay at least 100 per cent. more for all his or her other necessities of life, I wish to know, by what process of reasoning and by what law of equity such poor people are to be prevented from adding to their income even by a 100 per cent. on their properties, not for the purpose of profiteering but for the sole object of making two ends meet?

If the Rent Act were to be applied only to residences carrying rents up to Rs. 50 or Rs. 75 per month, i.e., to people earning incomes of between Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month, I could at least understand, if not accept, the reasoning of those who advocate its extension. But, I confess, I fail to comprehend the attitude of those who whilst they are themselves enjoying all the benefits of the general rise and are perhaps also earning more in consequence, are clamouring for its extension on its present terms.

If the very poorest of the tenants are really in need of relief, I need hardly add that we have every sympathy for them, but we submit that they should not be given relief only at the expense of the house-owner. And, if the case of the poor tenant is really so genuine and strong as we are made to believe, the only right and proper course for the advocates of the extension of the Rent Act is to ask that the relief should be given from the coffers of the Government, if necessary even by the imposition of a special tax.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji then proposed:—

This public meeting of the [illegible] Bombay convened under the auspices of the Landlords' Association: (a) hereby adopts and accords its most heartfelt support to the representation of the Landlords' Association to H. E. the Governor in Council, on the subject of the proposed extension of the Rent Act strongly protests against the extension of the Act in view of the fact that in principle and inequitable ... and also the fact that the ... circumstances under which ... is a temporary war measure ... ed; and (c) demands that the ... applicable to business premises ... idences be allowed to lapse on the respective days on which the same expire.

Messrs. M. A. M. K... Kanga, B. N. Surendia, H. D. Nan... Vora, V. D. Govindji, S. B... ir G. K. ... also spoke ... tion was lectured, the main purpose of the Convention Club.

BOMBAY AT WEMBLEY.

(Continued from page 6.)

exhibitor was shown the proposed site and accepted the position; nevertheless exhibitors would not know what neighbouring exhibits would look like, the relative sizes, or the dominating effect of this or that exhibit.

The really lovely 'Indian Room', constructed and decorated by the staff and students of the Bombay School, suffers to a considerable extent from the defective layout of the Court Its inherent beauty and worth, however, are too great to be killed by the environment. Among the surroundings the decorations of the Court must arouse discussion. Their Indian character is more than dubious. The colours employed are bad. One wonders that coloured decorations should have been adopted to compete with the exhibits. As mere skeletons were all that Bombay was to have in the way of stall decorations, why not allow these to be white?

When we turn to the exhibits themselves, and forget the surroundings and the layout, we must tell a different and prouder story. The exhibits are intensely good and full of vitality.

In the Punjab Court, well-organised as it is, skilfully planned, as any eye must see,—adorned by wood-carving beautiful in itself and essentially 'good;—one feels no such evidence of vigorous progress and impulsive hope as the little Bombay Court provides. The Punjab tells of art on an archaic plane, an art which lives in its past. Bombay seems holding out eager hands to the future.

In the Bengal Court there is an imposing replica of the mural paintings executed by Mr. Frank Salsbury, an English artist, for the adornment of the famous Victoria Institute in Calcutta. Who can help regretting the policy of giving to any Englishman, even were he twice as successful a mural painter as is Mr. Salsbury, the task of decorating the walls of a building in India; when it could have been accorded to Indian artists who possess the spirit of mural decoration and the skill to carry it out? I must not be taken as arguing in a narrow spirit for Indian against English artists in much tasks, and ignoring the question of competence. Let every proviso be inserted to the effect that the Indian artists shall be competent for the task. Indians must, like others, be made to perceive their failures as well as glory in their triumphs. Those inadequate to their tasks must submit to the consequences of failure; but those who succeed, as the muralists of Bombay undoubtedly succeed, should reap the consequences of ability.

To take an example,—in one corner of the Bengal Court is a plucky contribution by an Indian, who has done what he could to carry out his task and provide a native art contribution. It appears to be based on the Ajanta paintings. The size is huge; but the effect is not successful.

No such failures, however, mark the skilled and confident work of the Bombay muralists, whose examples in the Indian Room of the Bombay Court form a powerful testimonial to the claim put forward for their employment in the execution of the Delhi decorations.

Bombay in the Palace of Art calls for an article in itself, but I cannot refrain from dealing with one question in connection with it.

CHIEF OF AUNDH'S PICTURES.

Englishmen learned that four of the Chief of Aundh's pictures had been selected for exhibition, and some have visited the Bombay section of the Palace of Art in order to see them. They were greatly grieved at their non-appearance in that Section. I cannot ascertain at this end what has happened to them. I have been assured that it is a fact that the four picture were, as reported, actually selected by the Indian Fine Arts Committee in India, consisting of Mr. O. C. Gangoly, Mr. Lionel Heath and Capt. Solomon. It was of course anticipated that the selected works would be shown, together with the other selections. Can Indian friends ascertain why these works are not here? They might at the same time throw some light on the question why a Bengal artist, who has four works in the Bengal section, also has two pictures hung in the Bombay Section, where apparently no room could be found for the work of the Chief of Aundh.

I am assured that the latter work was extremely interesting and capable.

Of course, I may have discovered a mare's nest, and may yet learn that the Chief's pictures are resting in some obscure corner of, say, the Forestry and Timber Department. But in a sudden spirit of sportsmanship, I am prepared to bet Re. 1—that they are not to be found in the entire Empire Exhibition. Why?

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

The prosecution evidence in the Akali Leaders' Trial has reached the concluding stage, and it is expected that prosecution will close its case in the first week of August.

Raijada Bhagat Ram, M.L.C., Barrister of Jullunder, who has been conducting the defence from the very beginning, is, it is understood, temporarily not going to appear in the case in order to take rest owing to ill-health.

MYSORE-MADRAS CAUVERY AGREEMENT.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, July 12.

The Government of Madras has issued a communique regarding the Mysore-Madras Cauvery agreement in the course of which they reply to the statements that have appeared in the press to the effect that Government has failed to keep the people informed of the progress made and did not consult certain interested parties before the agreement was concluded. The communique furnishes the details in connection with this agreement, and says that in August 1922 leading landholders were consulted at a conference in Madras and the representations received from interested parties have been fully considered. It was stated in the Legislative Council that the leading ryots were consulted in August 1922 and would again be consulted if and when necessary and the Government also pointed out that the views expressed should be treated as confidential in order that they should not prejudice either party. In the case they ultimately had to resort to fresh arbitration. For this reason the Government stated that it would not be in the public interests to give the information as to proposals advanced or decision arrived at by the representatives who are conducting negotiations. On 8th March, the Government announced in the Legislative Council that an agreement has been arrived at and on 21st and 31st March certain details were given of this agreement. This agreement has since been published after ratification by the Secretary of State. In view of the fact that the agreement as finally concluded secured to Madras all facilities and safeguards which has been insisted upon in the interests of ryots, landholders and other interested parties and which had formed the subject of these prolonged negotiations no thing remained which could form the subject of further consultation between Government and these parties and thus there did not arise any necessity for such consultation.

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS RE MEDICAL SERVICE.

S. INDIAN MEDICAL UNION'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 12.

At a special meeting of the South Indian Medical Union, held at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, the following resolution was passed:—The Lee Commission having paid absolutely no consideration to the views expressed by Indians in the Service and by non-Service men, and in view of the fact that all its recommendations aim at the perpetuation of the existing evil conditions and throwing a heavy burden on the country and to create still more invidious racial distinction leading to still further embitterment, and in view of the fact that none of its recommendations show any encouragement for the growth of an independent medical profession in this country, this meeting of the South Indian Medical Union condemns wholly the Lee Commission's recommendations concerning the Medical Service in India.

FOR INCITING STRIKERS.

"MAZDUR" EDITOR GETS 1 YEAR'S R. I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 12.

Judgment was delivered today by Mr J. B. Smart, Deputy Magistrate, in the case against Mr. Shiv Balak, Editor of the Hindi bi-weekly "Mazdur," who stood charged under Section 448 I.P.C. read with Section 117, I.P.C., for inciting the strikers in the Cawnpore Cotton Mills to stay on in the Mill premises after they had, by their refusal to work or go away, become guilty of house trespass. Mr. Smart found that the prosecution allegations that the strike had been engineered by unscrupulous wire-pullers and that the accused was one of them were clearly established.

It was observed in the course of the judgment that these mischief-makers must reap the consequences of their acts Valuable lives were lost and the offence of instigating and inciting the mob which eventually acted in such a desperate manner was a serious one.

Mr. Smart, therefore, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, further rigorous imprisonment for 3 months.

'THE CONVENTION CLUB."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, July 12.

The inaugural meeting of the Convention Club, Colaba, was held on Wednesday evening at Vakaria's residence when Mr. Mavji Govinji gave a connected history of the political efforts at freedom put in by the country till the holding of the National Convention at Allahabad in April last. The need was the greatest, he said, at the present moment to take a scientific study of all the various aspects of Dominion Home Rule for India. The Committee appointed by the Convention on such important matters as Legislatures, Taxation, Judiciary, Franchise would expect memoranda on these and allied subjects for the purpose of framing the proposed constitution for India; this would mean hard work, study, research and furious thinking and all this will have to be done if India wants Home Rule; This was, the lecturer concluded, the main purpose of the Convention Club.

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WORLD LABOUR CONFERENCE AT WORK.

39 NATIONS AT GENEVA.

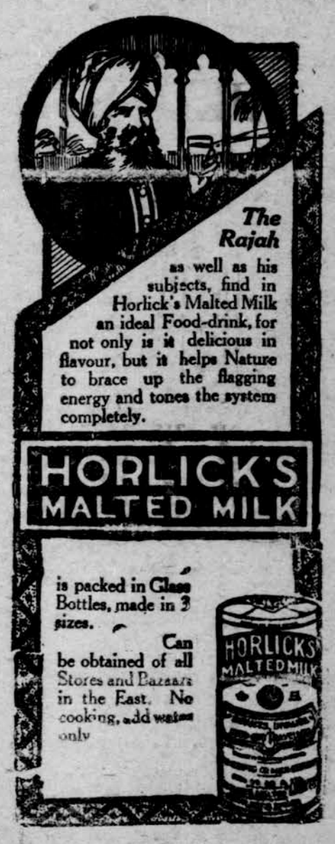
Over 120 representatives from 39 States, with about 150 advisers, have settled down to solid work in studying certain world labour problems at Geneva. They are attending the sixth annual Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations which opened there on Monday, June 16.

One of the gratifying features of this year's Conference is the increasing number of countries which are sending complete delegations. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, each country is entitled to send four delegates, two representing the Government and one each the employers and workers, but a number of States, partly owing to the expense, have in the past been represented by Government delegates alone. This course must obviously be a handicap to the full effectiveness of the Conference, its aim being to take decisions on labour questions which have been fully discussed and approved by those directly concerned, the employers and workers. At the present Conference 29 countries have sent complete delegations, including such far-distant States as Cuba and Argentina.

The Conference was formally opened by M. Fontaine (France), Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, whose great work for world labour legislation is undisputed, and, on the proposal of Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Senior British Government delegate, the Conference elected as its President, M. Branting, the well-known Swedish statesman.

The Conference then split up into six Committees, composed of equal numbers of Government, employers' and workers' delegates, to discuss the different questions in detail and finally report to the full Conference. These six subjects are the four items on the agenda: night baking, the provision of facilities for the use of workers' spare time, accident compensation for alien workers, and weekly rest in glass factories; and two special reports, one on the prevention of anthrax and the other on world unemployment. The last report, showing the progress of the unemployment crisis in the various countries during the past three years, should give rise to very important discussions in the full Conference.

The rest of the week has been spent by the Committees in these studies and the Conference as a whole is expected to meet again during the coming week to discuss the report of the Director of the International Labour Office, M. Albert Thomas, on its work and then the reports of the Committees as they are sent back to it. It is possible that the question of reparations as connected with a lengthening of hours in Germany will be raised on the Director's Report.



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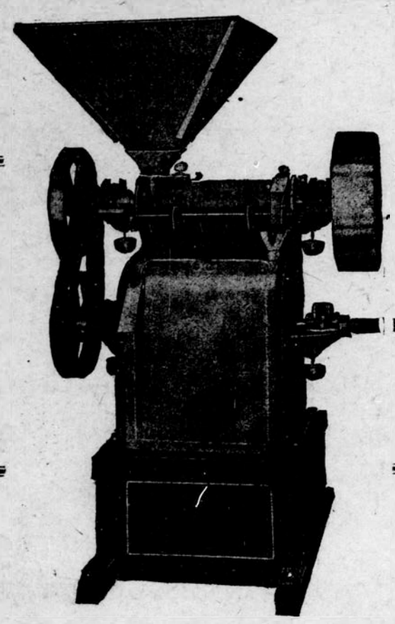

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2½" × 2" × 3/16"	10.
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3" × 2" × 3/8"	5.
3" × 2½" × 1/4"	4.
3" × 3" × 3/8"	50.
3" × 3" × 1/2"	50.
3½" × 2½" × 1/4"	3.
3½" × 3½" × 7/16"	25.
3½" × 3½" × 3/8"	10.
4" × 2½" × 3/8"	1.
4" × 3" × 7/16"	50.
4½" × 4½" × 3/8"	5.
5" × 3" × 5/16"	5.
5" × 5" × 7/16"	2.

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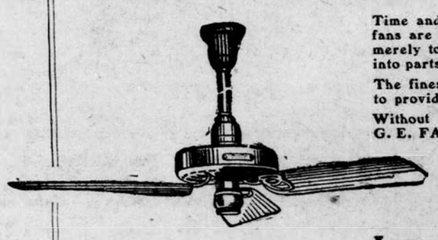

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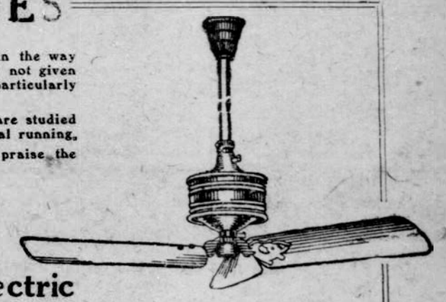

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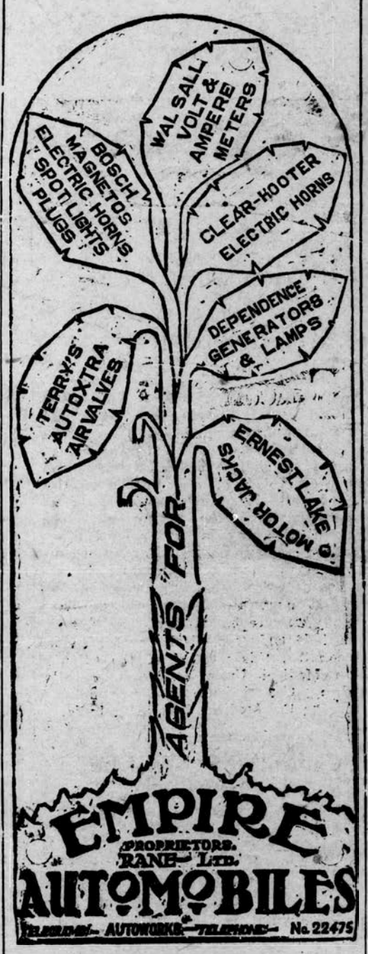

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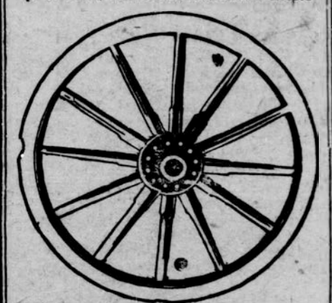

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